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ILLUSTRATED
GENERAL CATALOGUE

PERRY NURSERY COMPANY.

NURSERIES AT
ROCHESTER, N.Y.
AND FONTHILL, ONT.

FRUIT
AND
ORNAMENTAL
TREES,
SHRUBS,
ROSES

"The Nursery Stock that's Insured."

Rochester, N.Y.

the nursery stock that's insured

✦ the nursery stock that's insured ✦

ILLUSTRATED REVISED CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

SHRUBS, ROSES,

BULBS AND BULBOUS PLANTS,

Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Etc.,

Grown and For Sale By

PERRY NURSERY COMPANY,
(INCORPORATED.)

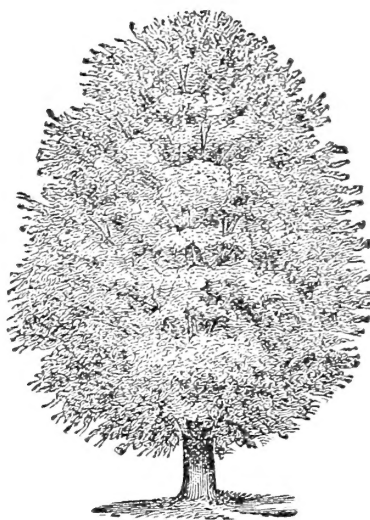
ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

Nurseries: At IRONDEQUOIT, PENFIELD and BRIGHTON, N. Y.
(Suburbs of Rochester.)

and FONTHILL, ONT., CAN.

Offices: ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER LITHO COMPANY.
PRINTERS.



PLANT TREES.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea;
We plant the masts to carry the sails,
We plant the plank to withstand the gales,
The keel, the keelson, and beam and knee;
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me;
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors
We plant the studding, the laths, the doors,
The beams and siding, all parts that be;
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see;
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag,
We plant the staff for our country's flag,
We plant the shade, from the hot sun free;
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

-Henry Abbey.

INTRODUCTION.

To our Patrons and Agents and the General Public, greeting :

Our Revised Catalogue, which we take pride in presenting, is an indication that we are well equipped for conducting the nursery business upon a large scale. We believe this Catalogue will be found to be the most complete and reliable one in the country. We hope and expect our influence to extend, and believe our sales will continue to show a healthy and steady increase. We are in this business to stay. It may not be out of place for us to say a few words about ourselves, our nurseries, and our business methods; also to explain, briefly, why we think we are entitled to the goodwill and a fair share of patronage of the people of the United States and Canada.

All the members of our company have had many years of practical
Whom experience in the nursery business. We have been in it from boyhood.
We Are. We personally supervise all of its details. We not only believe in exercising the utmost care with the growth, shipment and delivery of the stock we handle, but *we know how to do it.* Having located our nurseries, from choice, in the Genesee Valley, we are enthusiastic about the unrivaled advantages that have made its world-wide reputation as the center of the nursery trade. We have no desire to disparage other concerns nor their methods, but we know there are none with better facilities, and very few with facilities as good as ours. We try to give customers the benefit of our superior facilities.

There is no better stock grown than ours. *This is by design, not by*
Our *accident.* We believe that *quality* counts for as much in nursery stock
Policy. as in anything else. We believe the concern that honestly tries to grow the finest stock and deliver it in the best possible condition will not only deserve the best class of trade, but *will get it and keep it.* We are getting it, and want more of it. Our policy has been, is, and always will be, to furnish to our customers the best stock that can be produced, because it pays us and pays them; *we have an eye on the future.*

OUR AMERICAN NURSERIES occupy hundreds of acres. They are at
Our Irondequoit, Penfield and Brighton, near Rochester, the beautiful Genesee
Nurseries: Valley, famous for its fertile and rolling lands. There is *no place in the*
American. *world* so well adapted to the growth of trees and plants. The climate and soil are peculiarly and wonderfully favorable to the propagation of nursery stock. Western New York stock has won such a great reputation the world over that we need not dwell on this point except to repeat we have made the best use of these advantages.

OUR CANADIAN NURSERIES and packing grounds are near Fonthill,
Canadian. Fenwick, and Ridgeville, Ontario. This is in the beautiful Niagara district, acknowledged by all prominent fruit growers as the most fertile and best fruit-producing part of Canada. The conditions of climate and soil are almost identical with those at Rochester.

Our nurseries are in charge of careful and experienced propagators
Eternal and cultivators. All the important details are under our personal super-
Vigilance. vision, and we exercise the greatest care and watchfulness. We are especially particular to see that the stock has a solid texture of wood, with good roots, and that it is exactly what the label says it is.

Note: Our assortment is ¹/₂ so large that we do not have to reserve the right to **We Do Not** substitute one variety for another in filling orders, as most nurserymen **Substitute.** do. We deliver what is ordered.

It is more important that a tree or plant should be *healthy and true to name* than "cheap." We do not claim that our prices are lower than all others, but we do claim that, considering the quality of the goods, the care and watchfulness given to every detail of planting, growing, selling and delivering, thus insuring to the customers reliable stock in perfect condition and true to name, *our stock is the cheapest in the end.* The first cost of a tree is small; and no man, to save a few dollars on the start, can afford to give his time and his land to the cultivation of an orchard or garden and in a few years find that he has only worthless stuff. Inferior stock is usually sold at a so-called "cheap" price, but it is dear at any price. Bitter disappointment is a large part of the cost. *The best stock is the cheapest.* This is not intended as an argument in favor of high prices, but for high quality; our prices are medium and acknowledged to be reasonable. *It is not wise to hold the price so close to the eye that nothing beyond it can be seen.*

Packing Our main packing cellars are located in the suburbs of Rochester, and where we have a large private platform on the New York Central Rail-
Shipping. road. Preparatory to packing, our stock is kept in the "cellars," which are immense stone buildings, the largest of the kind in the United States. Thus the stock is kept under cover and in fine condition from the time it is dug in the nursery until it is shipped. Most nurserymen leave stock exposed out of doors several weeks before it is packed. Nothing but the first grade stock is brought to our cellars and packing houses. It is carefully examined again before it is "heeled" in trenches. We use plenty of damp moss and straw to protect the roots. We exercise great care in packing and boxing the stock.

Our *Canadian* packing yard, at Fonthill, Ont., is conducted in exactly the same way. We have cellars there and use the same care in every particular.

Manner of We deliver stock on the premises of the purchasers, unless some other
Delivering. special arrangement is made. To do the delivering, we employ local men who are responsible and competent and who look after the interests of our customers as well as our interests. The buyer does not pay for the stock until it is delivered to him. This plan offers a great advantage to the buyer over the plan used by concerns who sell through catalogues exclusively, and who require the money in advance of the delivery of goods.

Thanks. In conclusion, we thank our patrons for their favors and our
We will try agents for their faithfulness. We promise all who may do business
to Please. with us that we will use every endeavor to satisfy them with our business dealings as well as our stock.

Very truly,

PERRY NURSERY CO.

LIST OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

- Alabama**—Agricultural Experiment Station of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, Auburn, Ala. Canebrake Agricultural Experiment Station, Uniontown, Ala.
- Arizona**—Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.
- Arkansas**—Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.
- California**—Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.—**OUTLYING STATIONS**—Southern Coast Range Station, Paso Robles, Cal. San Joaquin Valley Station, Tulare, Cal. Sierra Foothill Station, Jackson, Cal. South California Station, Chino, Cal. East Side Santa Clara Valley Viticultural Station, Mission San Jose, Cal. Chico Forestry Station, Chico, Cal. Santa Monica Forestry Station, Santa Monica, Cal.
- Colorado**—Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Col.
- Connecticut**—The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn. Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn.
- Delaware**—The Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del.
- Florida**—Agricultural Experiment Station of Florida, Lake City, Florida.
- Georgia**—Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.
- Idaho**—Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
- Illinois**—Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- Indiana**—Agricultural Experiment Station of Indiana, Lafayette, Ind.
- Iowa**—Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.
- Kansas**—Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.
- Kentucky**—Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.
- Louisiana**—No. 1. Sugar Experiment Station, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La. No. 2. State Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La. No. 3. North Louisiana Experiment Station, Calhoun, La.
- Maine**—Maine State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Maine.
- Maryland**—Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md.
- Massachusetts**—Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass. Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.
- Michigan**—Experiment Station of Michigan Agricultural College, Agricultural College, Mich.
- Minnesota**—Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota, St. Anthony Park, Minn.
- Mississippi**—Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Miss.
- Missouri**—Missouri Agricultural College Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.
- Montana**—Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mon.
- Nebraska**—Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
- Nevada**—Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nev.
- New Hampshire**—New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham, N. H.
- New Jersey**—New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J. New Jersey Agricultural College Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.
- New Mexico**—Agricultural Experiment Station of New Mexico, Mesilla Park, N. M.

LIST OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS—Continued.

- New York**—New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.
Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.
- North Carolina**—North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.
- North Dakota**—North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, N. D.
- Ohio**—Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.
- Oklahoma**—Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.
- Oregon**—Oregon Experiment Station, Corvallis, Ore.
- Pennsylvania**—The Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Penn.
- Rhode Island**—Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.
- South Carolina**—South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson College, S. C.
- South Dakota**—South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings, S. D.
- Tennessee**—Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn.
- Texas**—Texas Agricultural Station, College Station, Texas.
- Utah**—Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.
- Vermont**—Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.
- Virginia**—Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.
- Washington**—Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.
- West Virginia**—West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va.
- Wisconsin**—Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- Wyoming**—Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station, Laramie, Wy.

Col. Rochester, after whom the City of Rochester, N. Y., was named, said:

"I don't know as I shall eat any fruit from the trees I am planting, but as I eat from trees somebody planted for me, I must set out trees for those who come after me."

OUR PLANTINGS.

That we actually grow is shown by table below of last season's plantings.

1,548,514.....	Apples and Crabs	276,516.....	Evergreens
269,329.....	Pears	165,518.....	Hedge Plants
166,151.....	Cherries	227,912.....	Grapes
193,261.....	Plums	170,115.....	Currants and Berries
257,782.....	Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines	603,000.....	Asparagus
31,530.....	Quinces	20,000.....	Rhubarb
270,474.....	Ornamental Trees	115,315.....	Shrubs, Bulbs and Perennials
108,169.....	Roses		

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

We are making a specialty of laying out large public and private grounds. We not only work upon new places, but also re-arrange old ones, and frequently the improvement is almost as great in such cases as where grounds are entirely new. We require a rough sketch from which our landscape gardener can make his drawings. We then submit these drawings for approval, together with complete key, showing exact varieties to be employed, as well as their arrangement in beds, groups, etc. We lay out the levels, drives, walks, and do all the work of grading, seeding lawn and planting the stock where the extent of the work will warrant. Where grounds are not extensive, hardly permitting the sending of an expert to attend to the planting, we can still get up choice designs at a moderate outlay, enabling owners to plant intelligently and satisfactory.

In all cases we furnish complete drawings on parchment which can be preserved and examined from time to time in order to ascertain the correct names of varieties, etc. Many of our customers speak highly of this feature as interesting and instructive to the family. We solicit this business and feel satisfied that we can please all who appreciate that harmony of effect and general utility which can be produced only by calling to aid professional skill.

STATE OF NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock.

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of Perry Nursery Co., of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 482, of the Laws of 1898, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or the San Jose Scale, or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

C. A. WIETING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

What Others Say of Us.

Traders National Bank.

To whom it may concern:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1895.

We have been acquainted for many years with the gentlemen composing the Perry Nursery Company and consider them reliable in every respect. They have excellent facilities for conducting their business. We believe that they will send first-class stock to all their customers and carry out their contracts satisfactorily.

Very truly, C. H. PALMER, Cashier.

The Traders National Bank.

To whom it may concern:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1898.

We take pleasure in confirming the statement made by us three years ago, for publication, in regard to the Perry Nursery Company of this city.

We have full confidence in the standing of the company and in the character and integrity of its members. The company is backed by a capital of \$100,000 or more, and its reputation stands high in this city and throughout the country.

Respectfully, C. H. PALMER, Cashier.

Security Trust Company.

To whom it may concern:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1898.

We believe the Perry Nursery Company of this city to be thoroughly reliable and worthy of confidence. We are acquainted with the members of the company and know them as actively identified with matters of public concern, as well as successful business men.

The company grows nursery stock extensively and has every facility for carrying on its business.

Very truly, F. M. ELLERY, Secretary.

Alliance Bank.

To whom it may concern:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1902.

The Perry Nursery Company of this city are valued patrons of this bank. The officers and managers are men of high character and thoroughly responsible.

We take pleasure in commending them to the confidence of any with whom they may have business relations.

Very truly,
ALBERT O. FENN, Vice-President and Cashier.

Weaver, Palmer & Richmond, Wholesale and Retail Hardware.

To whom it may concern:

Rochester, N. Y.

We consider the Perry Nursery Company responsible and reliable in every way. We are personally acquainted with the officers of the company, and have high regard for them as progressive and honest business men. They are leading nurserymen and their facilities are of the best. We think they deserve the confidence of all with whom they may have dealings.

Very truly, WEAVER, PALMER & RICHMOND.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Dry Goods.

To whom it may concern:

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

In Rochester, the nursery center of the United States, there is probably no nursery firm with better facilities than the Perry Nursery Company. We know the gentlemen who form the company and we consider them thoroughly reliable as individuals and as a company.

We believe they can be depended upon to deal satisfactorily with their customers and their agents.

SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR CO.,
A. J. TOWNSON, Treasurer.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York.

(ASSETS \$37,500,000.00.)

To whom it may concern:

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The Perry Nursery Company, of Rochester, N. Y., has done business through this bank ever since its organization. We are well acquainted with those in control of the company and regard them highly in all respects, and the company a good and desirable one through which to make purchases of nursery stock.

E. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

What Others Say About Our Stock.

We Could Furnish Thousands Like These.

Gentlemen—Your stock arrived in good condition and everyone was satisfied.
D. W. CHENEY, Fort Smith, Ark.

Gentlemen—I take much pleasure in stating that the plants I bought of you were of fine quality and delivered in excellent condition.
Very truly yours, F. CHILLINGSWORTH, New Haven, Conn.

Gentlemen—Your stock was the best ever delivered in this section. Everyone speaks highly of it.
E. M. Lynch, Georgetown, Del.

Gentlemen—The stock I delivered for you gave entire satisfaction.
A. O. BRADY, Anacostia, D. C.

Gentlemen—Your stock was a surprise to our people. Its handsome, clean, thrifty appearance and careful manner of packing, and excellent condition after its long journey were a revelation.
JACOB BLUM, Jacksonville, Fla.

Stock was received in good condition and gave good satisfaction to all.
W. H. ROBY, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Fruit men pronounce your stock the **FINEST** ever seen here.
JNO. M. GOLDEN, N. Madison, Ind.

The stock bought of you is just as represented. It is the finest delivered here in years.
REV. J. G. BOURNE, Red Oak, Ia.

Gentlemen—The stock I delivered for you in Kansas gave entire satisfaction. It was far ahead of Western nursery stock,
J. B. HUGG, Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen—Your trees were entirely satisfactory to me and my friends.
MRS. ANN SHANNON, Glasgow, Ky.

Gentlemen—I delivered your trees and every customer was pleased. I can sell such goods. Make me an offer of agency.
B. FRANK DENNISON, Freeport, Me.

Gentlemen—We are perfectly satisfied with trees and shrubs received from you this Spring. They are vigorous and full of promise for the future.
A. F. PAULIN, New Bedford, Mass.

Gentlemen—Everyone cashed up. It's a pleasure to sell such goods as you send.
G. W. PETER, Kensington, Md.

Gentlemen—Your stock gave entire satisfaction. Every customer cheerfully paid for same. If you send out such stock regularly, you'll soon control the trade here.
EDW. D. AHEARN, Kinde, Mich.

Gentlemen—The nursery stock ordered of you last Fall, was received in excellent condition. All of it grew nicely. The roses have grown vigorously. I am much pleased with my purchase and your manner of dealing.
Yours truly, R. B. HAZARD, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen—The nursery stock bought of you received in good condition. The trees are as fine as I ever saw.
ROBT. WALDBURGER, Climax Springs, Mo.

We were more than pleased with your goods. They are far ahead of others shipped here.
D. F. KNAPP, Kalispell, Mont.

The greater superiority of your trees over Western ones has been commented on by all customers.
J. L. WILKINS, Troy, Idaho.

Your trees have uniformly pleased the customers and surpass any ever delivered here.
C. D. MORRISON, Maysville, Wash.

Your stock arrived in best condition of any delivered here and everyone pleased.
H. A. MADDOCK, Portland, Ore.

Gentlemen—Your stock more than held its own with our Western trees. Those who did not purchase from you regretted it after comparing with your stock, which was heavier and more thrifty.
DAVE FOUTS, Beatrice, Neb.

Gentlemen—Your ornamental stock that I delivered was the best handled in our city this season.
PHIL DETRICH, S. Orange, N. J.

The stock reached here all right, and as usual everyone was well pleased. It was certainly very fine stock.
CHARLES WOOD, Warwick, N. Y.

Gentlemen—Your stock was very fine. JAS. R. HATCH, Mt. Olive, N. C.

Dear Sirs—I enclose remittance to cover your Spring shipment. Those who purchased trees from you this year and last are pleased with them. We agree that they are the best that have been delivered in this section for many years.
Truly yours, JNO. T. OWENS, St. Martins, Ohio.

Gentlemen—Your consignment arrived in first-class condition and we are delighted with the stock. We will publish among our friends your straightforward and business-like dealings. Yours, etc., MRS. J. G. STRACHAN, Kingston, Ont.

Gentlemen—Your shipment of trees duly received, and all O. K. Accept my thanks for fair treatment and A No. 1 stock. Please find remittance as per bill.
Yours Respectfully, A. O. BLAKE, Bethany, Pa.

Gentlemen—I hear on all sides only words of praise for the stock I delivered for you. It was the best ever seen here,
WM. P. EGAN, Newport, R. I.

Gentlemen—I am glad to say that your goods are entirely satisfactory.
O. P. Edwards, Underhill, Vt.

The 75 Norway Maples purchased from you are planted at West Park, and are all growing fine.
PARK COMMISSIONERS,
ED. LYDON, SEC., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen—We delivered about \$400 of orders for you without one "kick." It speaks volumes for your goods and method of filling and packing orders.
JUSTICE BROS., Logan, W. Va.

Your stock is the best ever seen in New Mexico.
W. L. TRIMBLE, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Useful Tables.

Suitable Distances of Trees, etc., in Planting.

Apples —Standard	30 to 40 feet apart each way		
“ Pyramidal.....	15 to 18	“	“
“ Dwarf (bushes).....	10	“	“
Pears —Standard	20 to 25	“	“
“ Pyramidal.....	16 to 18	“	“
“ Dwarf	10	“	“
Cherries —Standard	18 to 20	“	“
“ Dukes and Morellos.....	16 to 18	“	“
Plums —Standard.....	16 to 18	“	“
“ Pyramidal.....	10 to 14	“	“
Peaches	16 to 18	“	“
Apricots	16 to 18	“	“
Nectarines	16 to 18	“	“
Quinces	10 to 12	“	“
Gurrants	3 to 4	“	“
Gooseberries	3 to 4	“	“
Raspberries	3 to 4	“	“
Blackberries	6 to 8	“	“
Strawberries	1½ to 3	“	“
“ For cultivation for market, with horsehoe or cultivator.....	3 to 4	“	“
Grapes	8 to 10	“	“

Number of Plants on One Acre, at Various Distances.

At 3 feet apart, each way.....	4,840
“ 4 “ “	2,729
“ 5 “ “	1,742
“ 6 “ “	1,200
“ 8 “ “	680
“ 10 “ “	430
“ 12 “ “	325
“ 15 “ “	200
“ 18 “ “	135
“ 20 “ “	110
“ 25 “ “	70
“ 30 “ “	50

To estimate the number of Plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

SPRAYING.

The depredations of insects and ruination by mildew have become of so serious a nature to fruit raisers, that much time, money and experiment have been expended in efforts to discover the best methods of battling with these pests. Spraying has been universally adopted as the best, in fact, only, practical method of overcoming the ravages of these enemies of the fruit grower. We give below a few of the best formulas for practical use in the orchard and garden.

Bordeaux Mixture:

FORMULAS.

Copper Sulphate.....	6 lbs.
Quick Lime.....	4 lbs.
Water.....	45 gals.

The copper sulphate must first be dissolved in the water, which should be done as follows: Place the copper sulphate in an earthen or wooden vessel (do not use metal) and pour on the water occasionally until all the blue crystals are dissolved. Slack the lime in three or four gallons of water, stir well and when cooled off, strain through a fine sieve or cheese cloth into the vessel containing the copper sulphate solution. Do this carefully that nothing may pass through the strainer that might stop up the nozzle of the sprayer. Add sufficient water to make 45 gallons of solution, and it is ready for use.

To be used on all fungous diseases.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate:

Copper Carbonate.....	3 oz.
Ammonia (22 degrees Beaume).....	1 qt.

Agitate until the copper is completely dissolved. This solution, if bottled up, will keep indefinitely, but should be diluted with 25 gallons of water before using.

To be used on all fungous diseases, and is especially good for last two or three sprayings for grapes.

Kerosene Emulsion:

Hard Soap.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Boiling Water (soft).....	1 gal.
Kerosene.....	2 gals.

Dissolve the soap in the water, then, while hot, add the kerosene and agitate or churn the mixture rapidly for ten minutes or longer until thoroughly mixed. In applying use one part solution to ten to twenty-five parts water, according to the degree in which the plants are affected. Use a strong solution for all scale insects. For insects which suck, such as plant lice, mealy bug, red spider, thrip, aphids, etc., use a weaker solution.

Hellebore:

Use fresh white hellebore powder. When used in solution, 1 ounce hellebore to three gallons of water. Stir well and apply to currant and gooseberry bushes with a fine watering-pot or spray with a whisk broom. The dry powder may be applied safely when dew is on the leaves. When using the powder, dust through cheese cloth bags if you have no bellows made for the purpose.

Paris Green Solution:

For codlin moth on apple trees, 1 lb. Paris green to 200 gals. water. Stir well before and while using, and apply with a spraying pump, throwing the solution well over the trees so it will fall and cover the leaves and fruit.

For peach, plum and cherry trees, 1 lb. Paris green to 250 or 300 gals. water, and 1 lb. quick lime (slacked) added to the solution.

For quince and pear trees, 1 lb. Paris green to 200 gals. water, and 1 lb. lime as above.

For Rust on Strawberries use Bordeaux Mixture or Ammoniacal copper carbonate solution. The latter use before berries are picked, *provided* the leaves show rust, otherwise not until fruiting season is over.

For Elm Beetle:

Paris Green.....	1 lb.
Water.....	150 gals.
Flour.....	6 lbs.
Lime (slacked and strained).....	3 lbs.

Spray first time as soon as leaves begin to start, or as soon as first holes, the size of small shot, appear through the leaves. The spraying this time may be done so as to throw the solution over the tree, allowing it to lodge on the *tops* of the leaves. About the 15th or 20th of June spray again, this time directing the spray up into the tree in such a manner as will cause the solution to strike the *under* side of the leaves, as this is where the eggs are deposited, and where the larva remains and eats.

Directions for Transplanting Trees and Shrubs.

Preparation of the Soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the sub-soil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, re-manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees.—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the Nursery and many of the roots are broken and destroyed, as will be the case however careful the packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back in pruning at transplanting one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the larger roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, as new roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting.—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the tree without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. In extremely dry weather a pail of water may be poured upon the earth, to settle it about the roots, but this is seldom necessary. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in Autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees the stock on which they are budded, and no more, should be under ground. They will then stand firmly and will not lose their dwarf character by the rooting of the standard stock.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Mulching.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, renders watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation after Planting.—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among their branches, nor the borer cut its way into their trunks, that the grasses do not form a close turf about them, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence corners, and break down the tender branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil, and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial, but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, misshapen specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the tree. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages, or Received during Frosty Weather, or after long Exposure.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and should be pruned more closely than ordinarily.

Pruning.—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases, whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth, and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary Catalogue.

Grape Vines.—Require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room, and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back four to five feet, ready for fastening to the trellis. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries.—Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of especial value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crown early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure. If set for fruit keep the runners cut off.

Currants and Gooseberries.—Need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses.—Should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except climbing roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every Autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground in the following Spring.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter, and planting them in the Spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the Fall nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the Spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the Spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the Fall and trenched in over Winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first Winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost. While if dug in the Fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the Winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30° with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and *see that this is firmly packed*. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

The Age at Which Apple Trees Begin to Fruit.

To those who wish fruit at the earliest time after setting out trees, the following results of observation at the New York General Agricultural Experiment Station is of interest and value. Probably most trees obtained from nurseries are two to three years old, and the time of fruiting after this will no doubt vary somewhat with the location, soil, and cultivation given them. The list is by no means complete, and from it are here quoted only those in general cultivation:

Baldwin	8 years.
Ben Davis	4 "
Caroline June.....	4 "
Cooper's Market.....	5 "

THE AGE AT WHICH APPLE TREES BEGIN TO FRUIT.—Con.

Dominie.....	5 years.
Oldenburg	2 "
Early Harvest	4 "
Early Strawberry had not fruited at.....	9 "
Esopus Spitzenburgh.....	9 "
Fallowater.....	5 "
Fall Pippin.....	9 "
Fameuse.....	5 "
Gideon	4 "
Golden Russet.....	9 "
Golden Sweet.....	9 "
Gravenstein.....	8 "
Green Newtown Pippin.....	5 "
Haas	2 "
Jefferis	4 "
Jersey Sweeting.....	4 "
Keswick	3 "
King, Tompkins County.....	5 "
Lady Sweet	9 "
Longfield	9 "
Maiden's Blush	4 "
McMahon's White.....	4 "
Melon.....	4 "
Monmouth	5 "
Mother	9 "
Munson's Sweet.....	5 "
Northern Spy.....	9 "
Peck's Pleasant	7 "
Pewaukee	5 "
Pomme Grise.....	5 "
Primate	3 "
Pumpkin Russet	9 "
Pumpkin Sweet	9 "
Rambo had not fruited at	9 "
Rawle's Janet.....	5 "
Red Astrachan.....	5 "
Red Beitigheimer.....	8 "
Red Russet.....	9 "
Rhode Island Greening.....	5 "
Rome Beauty.....	2 "
Sops of Wine.....	5 "
Stump.....	7 "
Sutton's Russet.....	9 "
Tallman's Sweet.....	8 "
Tetofsky	4 "
Twenty Ounce.....	5 "
Vandevere	5 "
Wagener.....	4 "
Westfield Seek-no-Further	9 "
Wealthy.....	4 "
William's Favorite.....	3 "
Winesap.....	5 "
Yellow Bellflower.....	9 "
Yellow Transparent.....	4 "

NEW FRUITS AND ORNAMENTALS.

APPLES.

Paragon—Large to very large; deep red; tender, yet firm; one of the handsomest apples grown; quality extra good; tree hardy, vigorous, very productive. Season December to May.

Walter Pease—Resembles the Baldwin in color and productiveness, but is larger and more showy, and as a table apple has no superior. September to November.

Winter Banana—Very handsome; golden yellow, with tint of red on sunny side; flesh yellowish-white; excellent sub-acid flavor, resembling a banana. January to July.

Century—A large, red winter, controlled by us exclusively. Originated in Steuben County, N. Y., where the mercury drops to degrees below zero. Very hardy, a strong grower and an early abundant cropper. We can recommend this most highly.

Crimson Beauty—A medium red early apple, earlier than Yellow Transparent. Originated in Maine. Is very hardy, a strong grower and very productive. The best early red apple we know of.

Mammoth Black Twig—Resembles Wine Sap, only a third larger. Very profitable market sort. December to April.

Northwestern Greening—Greenish-yellow, good size and fine quality. Very hardy. December to April.

PEARS.

Lyerlie—Six weeks earlier than Bartlett. Fruit medium to large, greenish, with blush cheek. Very spicy and sweet; very near seedless and coreless. Hardy and a sure annual, heavy cropper.

Rossney—Medium to large, resembling Bartlett, but ripens two weeks later. A good keeper and shipper.

CHERRIES.

Rocky Mountain Dwarf—Very ornamental as well as good for its fruit, which is jet black, sour and of same size as English Morello.

PLUMS.

Hale—A Japan sort; large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red; of superb quality. An upright, compact grower. September.

PEACHES.

Greensboro—A large, beautifully colored early peach, ripening with Amsden. A free-stone; flesh white, juicy and excellent.

Kalamazoo—Large, yellow, fine quality. Very productive. A popular Michigan peach.

APRICOTS.

Large Early Montgamet—Large, early, extra fine. Ripens about July 20th.

St. Ambrose—Very large, freestone; yellow, with red cheek. Ripens about July 15th.

GRAPES.

McPike—Berries jet black, very large, measuring over three inches in circumference; has less seeds than other grapes; very productive and hardy, of best quality; ripens about same time as Worden; stands long shipments; surpasses Black Hamburg in every quality.

CURRANTS.

Red Cross—Large size and superior quality; very vigorous and productive.

RASPBERRIES.

Cumberland—(Black)—A very hardy productive sort; fruit very large, jet black, and very sweet; fruit very firm and stands well long shipments. Ripens between Palmer and Gregg.

Logan—A hybrid between a raspberry and blackberry. Fruit large, dark red, and of pleasant flavor. Hardy.

CLIMBING VINES.

Actinidia Polygama—(Silver Sweet Vine)—Another hardy Japanese Climber of remarkable beauty. Foliage at end of flowering shoots is of silvery-white color. Flowers are creamy-white, with yellow anthers, having a lily-of-the-valley fragrance.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

For Permanent Planting in Borders, Beds, Cemetery Lots, Etc.

For other Perennials, etc., see pages 151-160.

There is an ever-increasing demand for plants that are perfectly hardy and do not have to be taken up in the Fall and replaced in the Spring, and to meet the growing demand we offer a choice selection of sorts which exhibit the greatest contrast of colors, profusion of bloom, diversity of height and periods of bloom, so that a succession from early Summer until frost, with the most picturesque effects, may be obtained.

Achillea—(Yarrow)—Flowers borne in the greatest profusion the entire Summer, on strong, erect stems, pure white, resembling pompon chrysanthemums.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued.

Aquilegia—(Columbine)—A grand flower for the border or rockery, embracing a variety of beautiful colors.

Arundo—(Reed Grass)—Especially ornamental planted in clumps in any position, their gigantic, reed-like foliage giving a sub-tropical effect to the landscape. Foliage both plain and variegated.

Asters—Showy, hardy plants, graceful in habit and profuse bloomers, making an exceedingly pleasing appearance when massed in borders. White, blue and purple flowers.

Campanula—(Bell Flower, Canterbury Bells)—Among the most valuable of our hardy plants. Colors light and dark blue and white.

Coreopsis lanceolata—Large, yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on long stems.

Dianthus—(Pinks)—Valuable dwarf hardy plants that will increase in beauty from year to year. They have a delightful, clove-like fragrance, and range in colors from white to reddish-purple and variegated. Prized for cut flowers.

Digitalis—(Foxglove)—Broad foliage and towering, showy spikes of bloom, varying from white to purple, affording fine effect in the border.

Geranium—(Crane's Bill)—Of great value in the garden; bloom freely and are easily grown. Colors range from pink to purple. Attractive foliage.

Helianthus—(Perennial Sunflower)—Large, showy, bright yellow free-blooming perennials, both single and double. Very fine for planting in masses in the shrub border, also valuable for cutting.

Helleborus—(Christmas or Lenten Roses)—For cutting purposes in mid-Winter or early Spring they are invaluable. Flowers white and reddish-purple. When once established they should not be disturbed.

Hemerocallis—(Day Lily)—Fine, fall-growing plants, with large, lily-shaped sweet-scented yellow flowers in early Summer. Very useful and desirable.

Iberis—(Candytuft)—Finest of Spring flowers; dark evergreen foliage, surmounted by close heads of pure white flowers.

Lathyrus—(Perennial Pea)—When well established these give a continuous supply of flowers. Colors white, red and pink. Fine for trellises or to scramble over rocks, etc.

Lychnis—Nothing in hardy plants gives a finer display of scarlet flowers. Fine for cutting.

Myosotis—(Forget-me-not)—Small plants, with clusters of delicate blue flowers.

Platycodon—(Chinese Bell Flower)—Blooms constantly from July until October. Solitary white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches. Makes a dense branching bush 2 to 3 feet high.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued.

- Potentilla**—(Cinquefoil)—An interesting class of perfectly hardy rock or border plants of dwarf or slightly trailing habit that produce an abundance of single, double or semi-double flowers of velvety texture and brilliant colors, varying from richest shades of yellow to deepest crimson.
- Pyrethrum**—(Feverfew)—An excellent Autumn-blooming plant, 3 to 4 feet high, forming an immense branching head of bloom. Pure white, with bright yellow centers. Valuable for cut flowers.
- Spirea, Blue**—(Caryopteris Mastocanthus)—Of handsome, vigorous growth, producing a profusion of rich, sky-blue flowers, from mid-Summer until frost. Valuable for bedding or pot culture.
- Spirea Palmata**—(Crimson Meadow Sweet)—Stems and branches reddish, flowers crimson purple.
- Tritoma Uvaria**—(Flame Flower)—An attractive Summer and Autumn flowering plant, producing tall spikes of bright, orange-red flowers. Should be protected with litter in Winter.
- Vinca**—(Myrtle)—Of creeping habit, evergreen foliage and bright flowers of blue or white; finely adapted to cover spots where grass will not grow.
- Viola**—(Violets)—The hardy forms of this dwarf and fragrant species are easily grown in the border, and ought to be more generally cultivated. Flowers white, blue and purple, double and single.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

- Cut-Leaved Elder**—(*Sambucus Canadensis acutiloba*)—Valuable for its beauty, hardiness and rapid growth and ease with which transplanted. Has deeply and delicately cut dark-green foliage.

ROSES.

- Crimson Beauty**—A new dwarf Crimson Rambler, but perpetual. This is the latest acquisition to the Rose family and is undoubtedly destined to become a universal favorite. Cannot supply before Fall, 1903, or Spring, 1904.
- Soleil d'Or, or Golden Sun**—A new hardy perpetual, yellow, with large, double orange-yellow to reddish-gold flowers, often $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across.

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

What plant we in this apple tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs
To load the May-wind's restless wings,
When, from the orchard row, he pours
Its fragrance through our open doors;
A world of blossom for the bee,
Flowers for the sick girl's silent room,
For the glad infant sprigs of bloom,
We plant with the apple tree.

—Bryant.

The Apple ranks first, both in importance and general culture. Its period extends nearly or quite through the year, as by planting selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained.

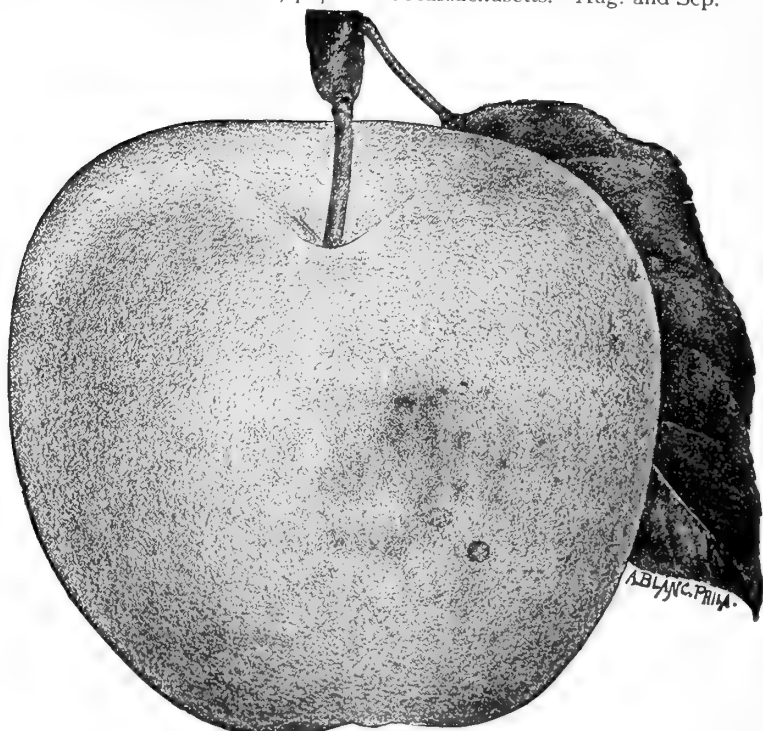
Our list embraces a most careful selection of the best sorts for the several seasons, and few, if any sorts are omitted that have proved themselves worthy of general culture. Those starred * are the Russian and hardier varieties.

Summer Varieties.

- Benoni**—Deep red color; medium size; rich flavor; not successful everywhere. Aug.
- Carolina June**—(Red June)—Popular at the south and west; small to medium; deep red; productive, hardy, and a free grower. August.
- ***Early Colton**—A Russian apple; medium, yellowish-white; abundant annual bearer; ripens before Early Harvest.
- Early Harvest**—Medium size; pale yellow, with a mild, fine flavor, and popular as a dessert and cooking apple; ripens early and is long in season; very productive. Middle to end of Aug.
- Early Strawberry**—(Red Strawberry)—Tree a *moderate*, erect grower, and good bearer; medium size, mostly covered with deep red; tender, almost melting, with a mild, fine flavor. Middle to end of Aug.
- Golden Sweet**—Large, yellow; a very fair, fine sweet apple. Tree a *free* grower, spreading and irregular; a good bearer. August and September.
- Keswick Codlin**—Large, oblong, pale yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant acid; excellent for cooking, and may be gathered for that purpose long before it is ripe, and continues a long time in season. The tree bears very young and abundantly, making it a valuable orchard variety. July to Oct.
- Large Yellow Bough**—(See Sweet Bough.)
- ***Primate**—Tree very hardy, and a good grower; valuable on account of its productiveness; above medium size, roundish; pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; flesh tender and fine grained, juicy and sub-acid; ripens early, and continues in season a long time. August to October.
- Red Astrachan**—Tree hardy, and a regular bearer. Large, roundish; nearly covered with crimson, and with an exquisite bloom on the surface of the fruit, like that of the plum; an apple of extraordinary beauty and first rate quality, ripening very early, and suitable for the table and kitchen. July and Aug.
- Red June**—(See Carolina June.)
- Red Strawberry**—(See Early Strawberry.)
- ***Russian Transparent**—An early Russian apple of merit; an abundant bearer; fruit brisk, sugary and refreshing, flesh transparent. Tree a *moderate*, handsome, upright grower. Aug. and Sep.
- Sops of Wine**—Medium size; dark crimson; flesh stained with red; juicy, sub-acid; an early and abundant bearer. Aug. and Sep.
- Sweet Bough**—(Large Yellow Bough)—Large, pale yellow, tender and sweet; desirable as an eating apple; productive. Aug.

***Tetofsky**—A Russian apple. Medium size, nearly round; with yellow ground, striped with red and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh white, very juicy and acid, with a pleasant flavor; valuable everywhere, but especially in high latitudes; tree a moderate, stocky grower. Aug.

Williams' Favorite—Medium, roundish; flesh yellowish-white; flavor mild and pleasant; an abundant bearer; popular in Massachusetts. Aug. and Sep.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE.

***Yellow Transparent**—A Russian variety. Tree hardy and a strong grower and an unusually early bearer. Fruit pale yellow, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, turning to a pale yellow when fully ripe. Parties who have fruited it extensively, both north and south, say that it ripens earlier than any other variety, being ten days or two weeks ahead of Early Harvest. This makes it exceedingly valuable as an early market variety, and we are convinced that it has come to stay. Our experience with this variety is very satisfactory. We have found it earliest of all apples. Of a mild, pleasant, yet sprightly flavor. It bears abundantly and at an extremely early age. Two year trees in the nursery rows frequently produce fine fruit. It should be in every home garden on the American continent. Aug.

Autumn Varieties.

***Alexander**—(Emperor)—A Russian apple. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy, especially valuable in extreme north. Sep. and Oct.

***Arabskoe**—(Arabian Apple)—A new Russian variety; large, roundish, dark red with a purple bloom; flesh white, juicy; a handsome apple. Hardy. Oct. to Nov.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, roundish; flesh whitish, striped and splashed with red; tender and juicy, and of a very pleasant flavor; bears young and abundantly, and is annually loaded with crops of fine fruit. Oct. to Dec.

Chenango Strawberry—See Sherwood's Favorite.

Colvert—Large apple; tree vigorous and good bearer; greenish-yellow, striped and splashed red in the sun; flesh white, tender, brisk and good. A fine market apple. Oct. and Nov.

***Duchess of Oldenburg**—A Russian apple. Large, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy, and sprightly sub-acid, ripening in the Fall; tree a vigorous grower, having fine, large foliage, bearing abundantly and when very young; very hardy; succeeds in nearly all sections of the country, and is as valuable in the extreme north as in the south. We can recommend this to our patrons all over the country. Sep.

Emperor—See Alexander.

Fall Jenetting—Large, pale yellow with a blush on the side exposed to the sun; flesh white, tender and juicy; mildly sub-acid; a good grower and regular bearer. Sep. and Oct.

Fall Pippin—(Holland or Pound Pippin)—Very large, roundish-oblong; yellow, tender, rich and delicious; tree a good grower, and regular, abundant bearer. This is a fine fruit and is justly considered the first of Autumn apples in all the Middle States, and succeeds equally as well north as south. Should be in every orchard and garden. Oct. to Dec.

Fall Queen—See Haas.

Fameuse—(Snow)—Medium, deep crimson; flesh snowy-white, tender, melting and delicious; tree vigorous with dark wood; a fine dessert fruit; valuable for market; does well north. Nov. to Jan.

Gano—Good size, conical; deep red; flesh yellow, tender, mild sub-acid; tree vigorous and prolific; a good keeper and shipper. Feb. to May.

Gravenstein—Very large, round; greenish-yellow; flesh tender, juicy and crisp, with a slightly aromatic flavor, first quality; tree very vigorous and productive, bearing regular crops of finely shaped handsome fruit. Sep. and Oct.

Greasy Pippin—See Lowell.

Haas—(Fall Queen, or Ludwig)—Large, flat, ribbed or quartered; yellowish-green, nearly covered with dull, brownish-red; flesh white, sub-acid; hardy and vigorous; very profitable in west and southwest. Sep. to Nov.

Haskell Sweet—Medium, greenish-yellow, very sweet and juicy; moderate grower. Sep. and Oct.

Holland Pippin—See Fall Pippin.

***Hurlbut**—Medium, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality excellent; bears while young and continues with regularity and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme north. Oct. to Dec.

Irish Peach—See Peach.

Jefferis—Medium, striped, mostly red; tender and delicious; moderate grower, productive. Sep. and Oct.

Jersey Sweet—Medium size, red and green; tender, juicy and sweet; tree a strong grower; good and regular bearer; valuable for the table and cooking. Sep. and Oct.

Lady Henniker—An English variety. Large, roundish; skin yellow, with a faint blush of red on the side next the sun; tender, well flavored, and has a pleasant perfume. Valuable for cooking and dessert. Tree a free grower and great bearer. Oct. to Feb.

Lowell—(Greasy Pippin)—Large, oblong, pale yellow; brisk, juicy, acid; good for table and cooking. Sep. and Oct.

Ludwig—See Haas.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size; flat, pale yellow, highly colored on the side exposed to the sun; flesh tender, sprightly and sub-acid. A fine, rapid-growing tree, productive, and very profitable as a market sort. Sep. and Oct.

Munson's Sweet—Medium to large; pale yellow with a red cheek; tender, juicy and good. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. Oct. and Nov.

Peach—(Irish Peach)—Large, round, or a little flattened; yellowish-green, with small dots in the shade, and streaked with a beautiful brownish-red in the sun; flesh tender, juicy, and well flavored. Does well in Northern Canada, and is a most hardy variety. Oct. to Dec.

Peck's Spice—Large, fair, clear skin, nearly white, becoming a rich, golden-yellow when perfectly ripe, with minute russet dots. Coming between the early and late Fall varieties, it fills a season when we have no very excellent sort. Flavor rather acid, very rich and spicy; excellent for the table and cooking. Sep. and Oct.

Pound Pippin—See Fall Pippin.

Porter—Medium to large; oblong, yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy; sub-acid, with an agreeable aromatic flavor; a favorite of New England states. A poor grower in the nursery. Sep.

Pound Sweet—See Pumpkin Sweet.

Pumpkin Sweet—(Pumpkin Russet, Pound Sweet)—Very large, roundish, yellowish, russet; very sweet and rich. Tree a *vigorous*, rapid, upright grower. Oct. and Nov.

Red Beitigheimer—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large; roundish, inclined to conical; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a *free* grower and abundant bearer. Early Fall. Sep.

Rolfe—Originated in Maine, and is perfectly hardy; a good bearer and of fine quality. One of the best selling market apples. Tree a strong grower and an annual bearer; fruit large, red on yellow ground; flesh light, sub-acid and core very small; excellent for cooking or for the table. Sep. and Oct.

Sherwood's Favorite—(Chenango Strawberry)—Medium size, oblong and indistinctly ribbed, of a light color splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. Esteemed for the table, and popular wherever grown. Tree vigorous and productive. Sep.

Smoke House—Large, yellow, shaded bright red; crisp, juicy, fine flavored. Oct. to Nov.

Snow—See Fameuse.

***St. Lawrence**—Large, round or oblate, yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh white, crisp, juicy, of good quality. Valuable in Canada and the Northern states. Oct.

Stump—Good size, pale yellow, striped and splashed with red; of excellent quality. The tree is a vigorous grower and abundant bearer; valuable for home or market use. Sep. and Oct.

***Sitovka**—A Russian apple. Large, greenish-yellow, striped with light red in the sun; when fully ripe the ground is yellow covered with deep red; flesh rather coarse, juicy, mild sub-acid; tree a free grower, productive. Sep.

Walter Pease—Very showy; core small, flesh white, good quality, mild, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic flavor; vigorous and productive. Sep. and Oct. in Conn., but later further north.

Winter Varieties.

Albermarle Pippin—See Newtown Pippin.

***America**—Good size, beautiful deep red; fruit good quality, uniform and perfect; an annual bearer; perfectly hardy. Dec. to Feb.

Arkansas Beauty—Large to very large; deep red, tender, yet firm; one of the handsomest apples grown; quality good. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. December to May.

Arkansas Black—Fruit large, round-oblong, covered all over with very dark red; much darker than Wine Sap. Flesh orange-yellow. A splendid keeper.

Bailey's Sweet—Large, deep red; tender, rich and sweet. Vigorous, upright, good bearer. Nov. to Apr.

Baldwin—Large, bright red; crisp and agreeable flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; very popular in most of the Northern states and Canada. Dec. to Mar.

***Baxter**—Originated in Canada. Tree vigorous grower, very hardy. Above medium size, dark red, spotted; mild sub-acid; quality good. Nov. to Mar.

***Belle de Boskoop**—Tree vigorous, spreading, comes into bearing moderately early and produces abundantly alternate years. Fruit medium to large, oblate; skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface some specimens more or less mixed with russet; flesh a little coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid, rich, and of very good quality; core small and close; a late keeper. Feb. to Apr.

Bellflower—(Yellow, Bishop Pippin)—Large, yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor. Excellent Winter apple, highly esteemed as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and a vigorous grower, succeeding well on light, sandy soils. Nov. to Apr.

Ben Davis—(New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc., etc.)—Large, roundish, yellow, and often overspread or splashed with red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. A very popular apple in the West and Southwest. Dec. to Mar.



BAXTER APPLE.

Bethel—Large, deep red; flesh crisp and tender. A native of Vermont; prized for its quality and extreme hardness. Dec. to Feb.

Bishop Pippin—See Bellflower.

Bismarck—In respect to its early fruiting habit, the most remarkable apple ever introduced; one year grafts frequently produce fruit and two year trees seldom fail. Has fruited in many sections of the U. S. this season; we hear only words of commendation. A two-year, single stem tree about 18 inches high ripened a fine specimen on our grounds. Originated in New Zealand; has been tested in nearly every apple growing country and promises to succeed wherever apples can be grown, proving healthy, hardy, productive, and without a rival in its early fruiting quality. Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, healthy foliage. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid, good for dessert, superior for cooking; will keep well into winter.

Blenheim Pippin—(Blenheim Orange)—Large, roundish, deep orange, dark red stripes next sun, often mixed with russet; white flesh, crisp and juicy, brisk sub-acid, slightly aromatic; small core; a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Nov. and Feb.

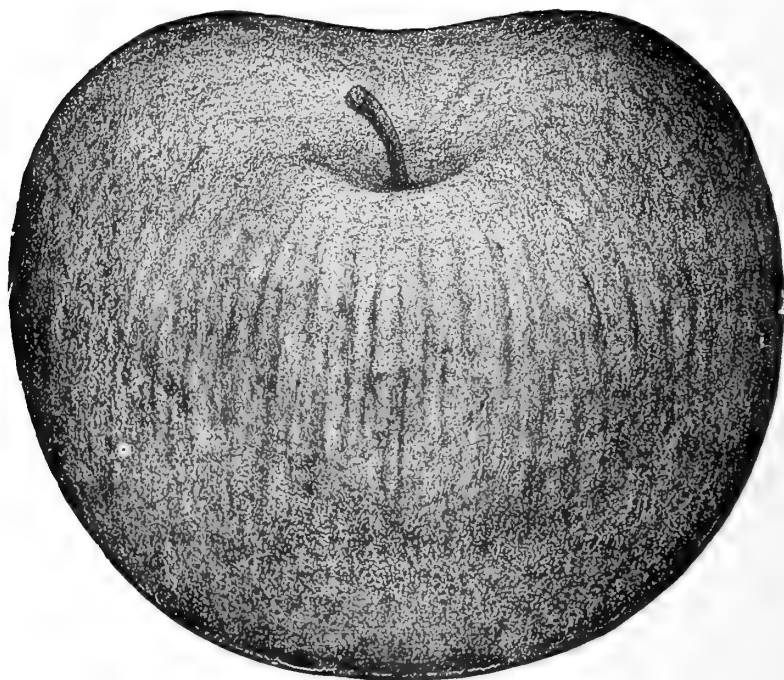
***Boiken**—A handsome Austrian variety unexcelled as a fine cooking fruit, medium to large, yellow sometimes with red cheek, a late keeper—at its best in April or May. Tree an annual bearer, extremely hardy, thick, heavy, perfect foliage, well adapted to resist atmospheric changes.

Boston Russet—See Russet.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. Dec. to Mar.

Canada Reinette—Large, flattened, ribbed, flesh firm, juicy and rich; a free grower, spreading, and good bearer. Nov. to Mar.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical, yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. Dec. to May.



GIDEON APPLE.

Cranberry Pippin—Medium, roundish and very smooth; light yellow with scarlet cheek; moderately juicy, brisk sub-acid. Nov. to Feb.

Delaware Red—Medium to large, bright red; crisp, juicy, sub-acid; an early abundant bearer; a late keeper. Nov. to Feb.

Dominie—(Wells of Ohio)—Large, fine striped, resembling Rambo; vigorous grower and profuse bearer; does well in Western States. Dec. to Apr.

Edgar Red Streak—See Walbridge.

Esopus Spitzenburg—See Spitzenburg.

Fallwater—(Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish-green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. Nov. to Mar.

Fornwalder—See Fallawater.

Franklin Sweet—Originated in Maine. Perfectly hardy and good quality. Fair size, flesh white and very juicy; color similar to Bellflower. A very valuable winter sweet apple. Dec. to Mar.

***Gano**—Large, deep red tree hardy and vigorous; an early and prolific bearer. Feb. and Mar.

***Gideon**—Originated in Minnesota. It was raised from seed of a seedling Crab by that veteran fruit grower, Peter M. Gideon, of Excelsior, Minnesota, and to use his language "is hardy as a native oak." Rich golden yellow, with a very clear skin, and a handsome rosy blush; resembles Yellow Bellflower, though will average a little smaller; juicy and fine, with an excellent sub-acid flavor. Ranks well as an eating apple, and its handsome, showy appearance makes it a most tempting fruit. While its crab origin seems to be thoroughly developed in the hardy, rugged character of the tree, there is no trace of this in the fruit, which is in every respect a *fine eating apple*. Oct. to Dec.

Golden Russet—Medium size, of a beautiful, clear, golden russet; very tender, juicy and rich; a thrifty, upright grower and excellent bearer. A most hardy and valuable variety. Nov. to Apr.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large size, round, rich golden yellow, sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, rich and juicy, sprightly. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. It succeeds over a large extent of country, and endures severe cold without injury. Jan. to Apr.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large, striped yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy and tender, with an agreeable flavor of acidity and sweetness: of the finest quality and very valuable; bears regularly. Nov. to Jan.

Huntsman's Favorite—A valuable variety for South and West. Tree a good grower and hardy. Bears young and regularly. A good sort for general use.

Ivanhoe—A new iron-clad, originated in New Jersey; medium to large; deep golden yellow; flesh tender, flavor excellent; tree vigorous and hardy; bears very early and abundantly; a very long keeper. Jan. to Apr.

***Jacob's Sweet**—Large, almost round; greenish-yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side; of excellent quality, a good keeper, a strong grower and large bearer. One of the best sweet apples. Dec. and Jan.

Jewett's Fire Red—See Nodhead.

Jonathan—Medium, roundish; yellow, nearly covered with red; fine grained, tender, and finely flavored. Tree slender and spreading, with light-colored shoots. Nov. to Apr.

Kentucky Streak—See Ben Davis.

King—(King of Tompkins Co.)—Large, red; flesh rather coarse; juicy, tender, with an agreeable, rich and vinous flavor which, with its handsome appearance, makes it a valuable market sort. It bears abundantly annually. Dec. and Mar.

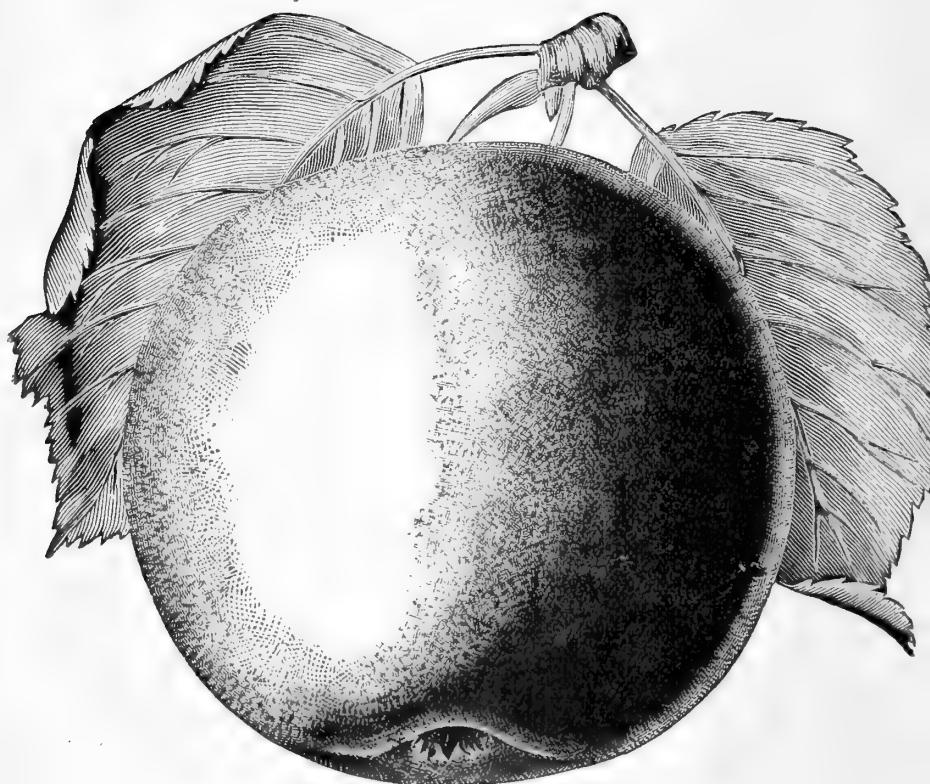
Lady—Small, sometimes flat; yellow, with a brilliant deep red cheek; flesh white, crisp, tender and juicy, with a pleasant flavor. It bears fruit in clusters, which are not injured by light frosts, and may be left on the tree until the approach of cold weather. Nov. to Mar.

Lankford—Medium to large, roundish; yellow striped and nearly covered with red; flesh firm, juicy, and mild sub-acid. One of the best late keepers. Jan. to Mar.

***Longfield**—A Russian variety. Tree a free upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, conical; yellowish-green, thickly covered with red stripes, and a decided blush on the sunny side; flavor a rich, sprightly sub-acid. We never saw finer fruit than that produced by this variety. A splendid sort for Canada. Dec. to Mar.

Magog Red Streak—Originated in Vermont. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a very long keeper. Fruit medium, roundish; skin light yellow, shaded and faintly striped and splashed with light red over half the fruit; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. Dec. to Mar.

- *Mann**—Medium to large, deep yellow when ripe, with brownish-red where exposed; tender and juicy, with mild, pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree hardy, good grower, early and regular bearer; keeps well. Popular in the cold localities. Jan. to Apr.
- *McIntosh Red**—A hardy Canadian sort. Medium, nearly covered with dark red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing with a peculiar quince-like flavor. A good annual bearer. Nov. to Feb.
- Milding**—Large; skin smooth, whitish-yellow, splashed with rich red. Flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree a strong, fine grower and very productive. Dec. to Feb.
- Monmouth Pippin**—(Red Cheek Pippin)—Large, greenish-yellow, with fine red cheek; juicy, tender, good; tree a free grower and productive; keeps well till March or April.
- Neverfail**—See Rawle's Janet.



LONGFIELD APPLE.

- Newtown Pippin**—(Albermarle Pippin)—One of the very best apples as to quality and long keeping. Tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp, and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. Nov. to June.
- New York Pippin**—See Ben Davis.
- Nodhead**—(Jewett's Fine Red)—Medium, greenish-white, striped and splashed with crimson, having a dull grayish bloom; flesh tender, juicy, almost sweet. Popular in Northern New England on account of its great hardiness. A good grower and bearer but needs well manured land.
- Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, striped and covered with crimson on the sunny side, overspread with a thin bloom; flesh juicy, rich and highly aromatic. Dec. to June.
- North Star**—(Dudley's Winter—Winter Duchess)—Originated in Maine. Tree thrifty, perfectly hardy, a good cropper; fruit size and appearance of Duchess, but more solid and richer; flavor same and keeps until spring. A very great acquisition.

Old Nonsuch—See Red Canada.

Ontario—Originated at Paris, Ont. A cross between the Wagener and Northern Spy. Large, bright rich red; flesh fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid, refreshing, slightly aromatic. Jan. to Apr.

Peck's Pleasant—Large, pale yellow, roundish, slightly flattened; flesh inclined to yellow; fine grained, juicy, and of a sprightly sub-acid flavor. The tree is a fine erect grower and bears abundantly. Nov. to Apr.

Perry Russet—Medium, roundish, conical, pale yellow, netted with russet on the sunny side, and sometimes brownish; flesh yellow, juicy, brisk sub-acid, of good quality for table or kitchen. Tree very hardy; commences to bear while young, and produces a fine fruit. Nov. to Mar.

***Pewaukee**—Medium, round, bright yellow, splashed and striped with dull red, covered with a gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots with a yellowish-white, juicy, sub-acid flesh; rich, aromatic flavor. Tree a strong grower and very hardy; adapted to the extreme north and equally as valuable for southern culture. Jan. to May.

Plumb's Cider—Large, oval, red striped; flesh white, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. One of the hardiest and most vigorous growers, having fruited well in Northern Minnesota for years. Oct. to Jan.

Pomme Grise—Small, grayish-russet; rich and highly flavored. Tree a good grower, productive and hardy in the extreme north, bearing crops of fine fruit which are often shipped to Europe, and there command the highest prices. Nov. to Apr.

Princess Louise—Originated in Canada. Medium, red, good quality; valuable as a dessert fruit. Dec. to Feb.

Pryor's Red—Medium, juicy, pleasant; very rich, sub-acid. Jan. to Mar.

Quebec Sweet—Medium, yellow, with red cheeks; splendid quality and very hardy; new and valuable. Dec. to Mar.

Rambo—Medium, round and flat, yellowish-white in the shade, streaked and splashed with pale yellow and red in the sun; flesh greenish-white, very tender, rich, mild sub-acid, of very good quality, but only best in sections of Southern Pennsylvania and Delaware. Oct. to Jan. in the North; autumn in the South.

Rawle's Janet—(Rawle's Genet, Neverfail, etc.)—Medium to large size; yellow, striped with red; crisp, juicy, rich; a *free* grower; prolific bearer. One of the most popular winter apples in the South and Southwest. Feb. to June.

Rebel—Fair size; quality excellent; a beautiful deep red; fruit uniform and perfect; an annual bearer. Feb. to Mar.

***Red Canada**—(Old Nonsuch of Massachusetts, or Steele's Red Winter)—Medium; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a *moderate*, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. Nov. to May.

Red Cheek Pippin—See Monmouth Pippin.

Red Russet—A cross between the Baldwin and Rox Russet. Good grower, regular bearer, and resembles the Baldwin; flesh crisp, juicy, pleasant sub-acid; keeps till April and May; good eating in February.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish; often a little flattened; dark green, becoming greenish-yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp and very juicy, of a slight aromatic flavor, and good quality and fair keeper. Nov. to Feb.

Ribston Pippin—Medium, round, greenish-yellow, mixed with a little russet near the stalk, and clouded with dull red on the sunny side; flesh deep yellow, firm, with a sharp, rich aromatic flavor. Nov. and Dec.

Roman Stem—Medium, roundish, whitish-yellow, patches dark russet; tree moderate, productive; flesh juicy, musky flavor. Nov. to Mar.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; good bearer. Dec. to May.

Roxbury Russet—See Russet.

Rubicon—A poor grower and regular bearer; medium size; yellow, shaded with bright rich red; juicy and firm, with brisk, sub-acid flavor. Dec. to June.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large, roundish, sometimes a little flat, dull green, covered with brownish-yellow; flesh greenish-white, moderately juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor. Jan. to June.

- *Salome**—Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; an early and annual bearer. Fruit medium, roundish conical; skin yellow, striped and splashed with red, and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh whitish-yellow, tender, juicy and mild sub-acid, slightly aromatic, very good. Jan. to June.
- Sharp's Russet**—Originated in Markham, Ontario, and regarded as a valuable Canadian sort; of good size and hardy. It keeps well in a cool cellar until May, retaining its crispness and aromatic flavor until the last. Has taken several prizes at Canadian exhibitions. Jan. to May.
- Shiawassee Beauty**—Medium; whitish shaded, marbled, splashed and striped with rich red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive. Oct. to Jan.
- *Scott's Winter**—Originated in Vermont, and is hardy in the severest climate. Tree a thrifty grower, and early and profuse bearer. Fruit medium, roundish; deep red and light red in blotches and streaks; flesh yellowish-white, slightly reddened near the skin, rather acid and good in quality. Pronounced by Dr. Hoskins, of Newport, Vt., his *most profitable market apple*. Dec. to June.
- Seek-no-Further**—(Westfield)—Medium to large, striped with dull red and russet, flesh white, fine grained, tender, with a rich pearmain flavor, quality very good. Succeeds well in Eastern states. Oct. to Feb.
- Smith's Cider**—A popular market apple. Vigorous grower and productive. Fruit medium to large; yellow, shaded and striped with red; tender, rich and juicy; pleasant, mild sub-acid. Nov. to Feb.
- Spitzenburg Esopus**—Medium, deep red, covered with gray dots, flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, with a delicious flavor. The tree is a poor grower, and consequently less grown than others. Nov. to Apr.
- Stark**—Large, roundish; greenish-yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, sprinkled with brownish dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid; a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Jan. to May.
- Steele's Red Winter**—See Red Canada.
- Sutton Beauty**—Large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, good. Tree a free grower and productive. Dec. and Jan.
- Swaar**—Large, lemon-yellow with dark dots; flesh tender, rich and spicy; a moderate grower with dark shoots and large gray buds. Nov. to May.
- Talman's Sweet**—Medium, pale whitish-yellow slightly tinged with red; flesh white, firm, fine grained, and very sweet; hardy tree and productive. Nov. to Apr.
- Tulpehocken**—See Fallawater.
- Twenty Ounce**—Very large and showy, slightly uneven, greenish-yellow splashed and marbled with stripes of purplish-red; flesh coarse grained, sprightly, brisk, sub-acid; tree a free grower and fine bearer. Oct. to Jan.
- Vandevere**—Medium, yellow striped with red, and deep crimson next the sun; flesh yellow, rich and fine; a free grower and good bearer. Oct. to Mar.
- Wagener**—Medium, roundish, oblate; deep red in the sun; very tender, juicy, with rich vinous flavor; tree vigorous and productive. Dec. to May.
- *Walbridge**—(Edgar Red Streak)—Medium, handsome, striped with red, quality good; tree a vigorous grower and productive; hardy and desirable for planting in northern sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota, where all but the most hardy varieties have failed. Jan. to May.
- *Wealthy**—Medium, whitish-yellow, shaded red, rich deep crimson. Flesh white, stained with red; tender, juicy and sub-acid. A beautiful and excellent fruit from Minnesota. Extremely hardy; a good grower and abundant bearer. We have carefully examined specimens of this apple for many years, and have found them every year of uniformly high character. The fruit certainly equals in size and handsome appearance any apple we ever saw. All who have tested it speak in highest terms of it. Nov. to Jan.
- Wells of Ohio**—See Dominie.
- Westfield**—See Seek-no-Further.
- White Pippin**—Resembles Newtown Pippin; a vigorous grower and bearer; valuable in Ohio and Western States. Jan. to Mar.

Wine Sap—Large, roundish, oblong; deep red color, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor; quality very good, and highly esteemed in the South and Southwest where it is extensively grown for cider as well as for market purposes. Dec. to May.

***Wolfe River**—An iron-clad, originating near Wolfe River, Wis; fruit large, greenish-yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, tender and juicy, with a peculiar pleasant and acid flavor. Jan. and Feb.

Yellow Bellflower—See Bellflower.

York Imperial—(Johnson's Fine Winter)—Medium, white, shaded with crimson in the sun; juicy, crisp, mild sub-acid; tree moderately vigorous and productive. Nov. to Feb.

SELECT LIST No. 1.—IRON CLAD APPLES.

Of Great Value Everywhere, Especially in Canada and the Northern States.

The opinion has prevailed in some sections that the attempt to produce valuable apples in the extreme portions of the Northern States and exposed parts of the Dominion of Canada, must result in failure. While this is correct as to certain varieties, its general application is entirely erroneous.

The majority of the finer sorts are not sufficiently hardy to be grown so far north, and are soon destroyed by the severe winters; and others, though they are entirely hardy, are found to be so inferior in the quality of their fruit as to afford small encouragement to their culture.

Yet it has been repeatedly tested by ourselves and others, and is established beyond question, that a very considerable number of fine varieties may be grown with abundant success above the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, or where the weather is as cold and the tree is as severely tested in winter, as at Montreal, Quebec; Houlton, Maine; Woodstock, N. B., and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

One of the most satisfactory demonstrations of successful fruit culture in high latitudes, by a careful selection of hardy varieties was shown in several orchards in the vicinity of Woodstock, N. B., where the winters are of great severity. These orchards were in fine condition and bearing abundantly. In one of them, consisting of about two hundred trees principally of the Duchess and Alexander varieties, the property of Judge Fisher, the branches required special care and support of props, so weighted were they with fine specimens of fruit, well formed and ripened for market or table.

We present a list specially selected for the extreme hardness of the trees and the excellence of the fruit, on which our friends and patrons who desire to grow apples successfully in the sections named, may confidently rely to produce fruit of fine quality, with regularity and abundance. They have been termed "Iron-clads" by some orchardists, and are well deserving a term that expresses so fully their power to endure a severe climate.

SEASON.

ALEXANDER.....	October to December.
AMERICA.....	January to March.
BAXTER.....	November to March.
BETHEL.....	December to February.
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.....	September.
FRANKLIN SWEET.....	January to March.
GIDEON.....	October to December.
HURLBUT.....	October to December.
LONGFIELD.....	December to March.
MAGOG RED STREAK.....	December to March.
MCINTOSH RED.....	November to February.
PEWAUKEE.....	January to May.
ROLFE.....	September to October.
SALOME.....	March to June.
SCOTT'S WINTER.....	December to June.
WALBRIDGE.....	January to May.
WEALTHY.....	December to February.
WOLFE RIVER.....	January and February.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT.....	August and September.

SELECT LIST No. 2.—HARDY APPLES.

The following list of varieties we rate as hardy in comparison with the Baldwin. They will grow in sections like that along the St. Lawrence River and Central Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the Baldwin either winter-kills outright, or leads a very precarious existence.

SEASON.

BELLE DE BOSKOOP.....	February to April.
BOTTLE GREENING.....	December to March.
GRIMES' GOLDEN.....	Late Winter.
HAAS.....	November to March.
LANKFORD SEEDLING.....	January to March.
MANN.....	January to April.
PECK'S SPICE.....	September to October.
PRIMATE.....	July to September.
ST. LAWRENCE.....	September to October.
SHARP'S RUSSET.....	January to March.
TETOSKY.....	First of August.

DWARF APPLES.

At the West, much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples, with the most gratifying success. These commence bearing fruit the second year from planting, and being as healthy as standard trees and wonderfully productive, are a great satisfaction to every planter. They should be planted from eight to twelve feet apart, and an acre will produce a large amount of fruit without the delay attending standard orchards. Being trained low they are extremely valuable for the West. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted for village gardens or grounds of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits far superior to any that can be bought in market.

CRAB APPLES.

The Crab Apple, with its dwarf habit, is one of the most striking and beautiful of our fruit-producing trees. It makes a pyramidal growth, and with its rich, green foliage, which appears earlier in the spring than that of other trees, followed by its masses of delicately perfumed blossoms, which are in turn succeeded by annual crops of fruit, it makes an attractive and valuable ornament for the garden and lawn. In fact, until recently it was chiefly regarded as an ornamental tree.

Within the past few years, however, much attention has been given to improving it, with a view to extending its cultivation among fruit growers, more especially in the cold sections, or in the extreme North. The varieties described below being entirely hardy, have become of great value in such localities, and while they will endure the greatest degree of cold, they thrive equally well in the Middle and Southern States. All are valuable for cider, preserves and cooking, and some of the improved varieties are pleasant and rich for the dessert. The entire hardihood of the trees, and their productiveness, make them of great value in sections where many varieties of apples fail.

Value for Market.

The market value of the Crab is very little understood. Mr. Elias Sharpe, of Lockport, N. Y., who has had a large experience in fruit raising, says that the *most profitable* apples that can be grown, are the improved varieties of Crabs. He sent some of this fruit to Boston, where one kind brought \$16 a barrel, and the other \$10. Mr. L. Sharpe, of the same place, has grown them with such profit that he has planted an orchard of 1,500 trees. Mr. L. D. Herrick, of Randolph, Vt., says that he sold twenty-nine barrels of Crabs for \$171, and adds that if he had then had his present experience in shipping fruit, he would have received from one-third to one-half more than he did.

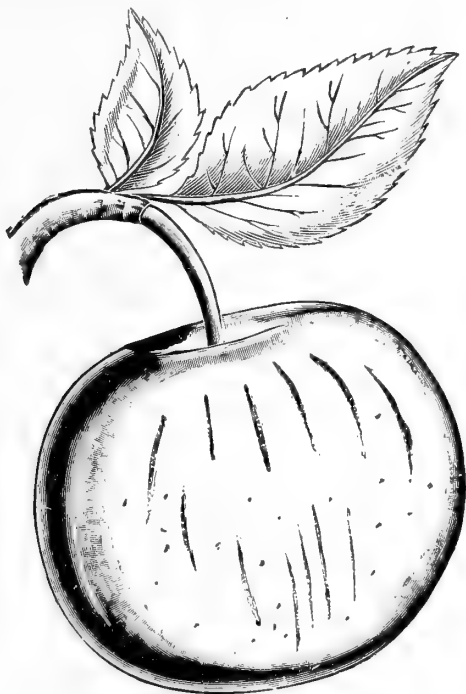
Bailey's Crimson—Sometimes two inches in diameter; rich deep crimson, densely covered with bloom; flesh fine, mild, juicy, sub-acid; good for preserving and a fair table fruit. Oct. and Nov.

Brown—In 1887 withstood 32° below zero, notwithstanding the fact that the trees were very green on account of having made a late fall growth. Fruit large, rich golden yellow, unsurpassed for cooking, preserving and jellies. Tree vigorous, hardy, and prolific. Bears early and fruit keeps until June.

Excelsior—Medium; red; fine flavored; a fine dessert apple; hardy and productive; valuable because of its earliness. Sep. and Oct.

Hyslop—Fruit large, deep crimson; produced in clusters; roundish, with thick blue bloom; flesh yellow, sub-acid; good for cider and culinary purposes; popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness; tree highly ornamental. Oct.

General Grant—Large, round, yellow, covered with stripes of red, and when exposed to the sun turning quite dark; flesh white, fine grained, mild sub-acid; a good grower, hardy and productive. Oct. and Nov.



MARTHA CRAB.

Lady Elgin—Large, whitish-yellow, nearly covered with a bright, rich red; flesh white, tender, juicy, with mild, sub-acid flavor. A pleasant dessert fruit, and good canner; hardy, vigorous and very productive. Sep. to Dec.

Large Red Siberian—Medium, yellow, with a lively red cheek. Sep. and Oct.

Large Yellow Siberian—Large, pale yellow, with tint of red in sun; a free grower. Sep. and Oct.

Martha—The "IRONCLAD CRAB." It has been tested in the most trying latitudes and proven a decided success, withstanding severe winters. The originator, Mr. Gideon, of Minnesota, says: "A rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit we ever grew; a bright glossy yellow shaded with light, bright red; a mild, clear tart, surpassing all other Crabs we ever grew for all culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. Season October and November." We are satisfied from our own tests of this variety that it will please all who may plant it. Oct. and Nov.

- Montreal Beauty**—Large, yellow, shaded with rich red; flesh yellowish, rich, firm, acid. Oct. and Nov.
- Orange**—Moderate grower, an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendant; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious. Oct. to Dec.
- Quaker Beauty**—A hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. Dec. to May.
- Transcendant**—Tree perfectly hardy; a young and abundant bearer. Medium to large size, roundish-oblong; golden-yellow, with a rich, crimson red cheek covered with a delicate white bloom; at ripening, the red nearly covers the whole surface; flesh yellow, crisp, and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable. Sep. and Oct.
- Van Wyck Sweet**—A beautiful, good-sized fruit of pleasant flavor, mottled with bright red; a free, upright grower; exceedingly hardy. Sep.
- Whitney's Seedling**—A great bearer and very hardy, as well as a vigorous, handsome grower; of large size; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm and juicy and flavor very pleasant; latter part of Aug.

STANDARD PEARS.

I ask in vain
Who planted on the slope this lofty group
Of ancient pear trees that with spring-time burst
Into such breadth of bloom?—*Bryant.*

The Pear is undeniably the favorite fruit of modern times and modern cultivators. The range of varieties is such that they may be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The melting, juicy, tender, refined flavor and delicate aroma of the Pear gives it a high rank. It will adapt itself to as great a variety of soils as any fruit tree, though it thrives best on moderately deep, strong loam, and should have a dry, well-drained sub-soil. Every autumn the soil should have a moderate top-dressing of manure to keep the trees in good condition; this promotes steady and regular growth, and it is better than occasional heavy manuring.

Most varieties are much finer in flavor if picked from the tree before maturity and ripened in the house. Many sorts which are very dry and only second or third rate if ripened on the tree, become in this way very juicy and acquire the highest and richest flavor. Summer Pears should be picked at least a week or ten days before they are ripe. Autumn sorts two weeks before that time. Winter varieties may hang until there is danger from frosts. As a general rule, gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will separate readily from the limb. Place in a dark, dry room until fully matured. When the trees bear abundantly it is best to thin the fruit well when it is about one-third grown. By this means the remaining specimens will be greatly improved and the tree saved from injury.

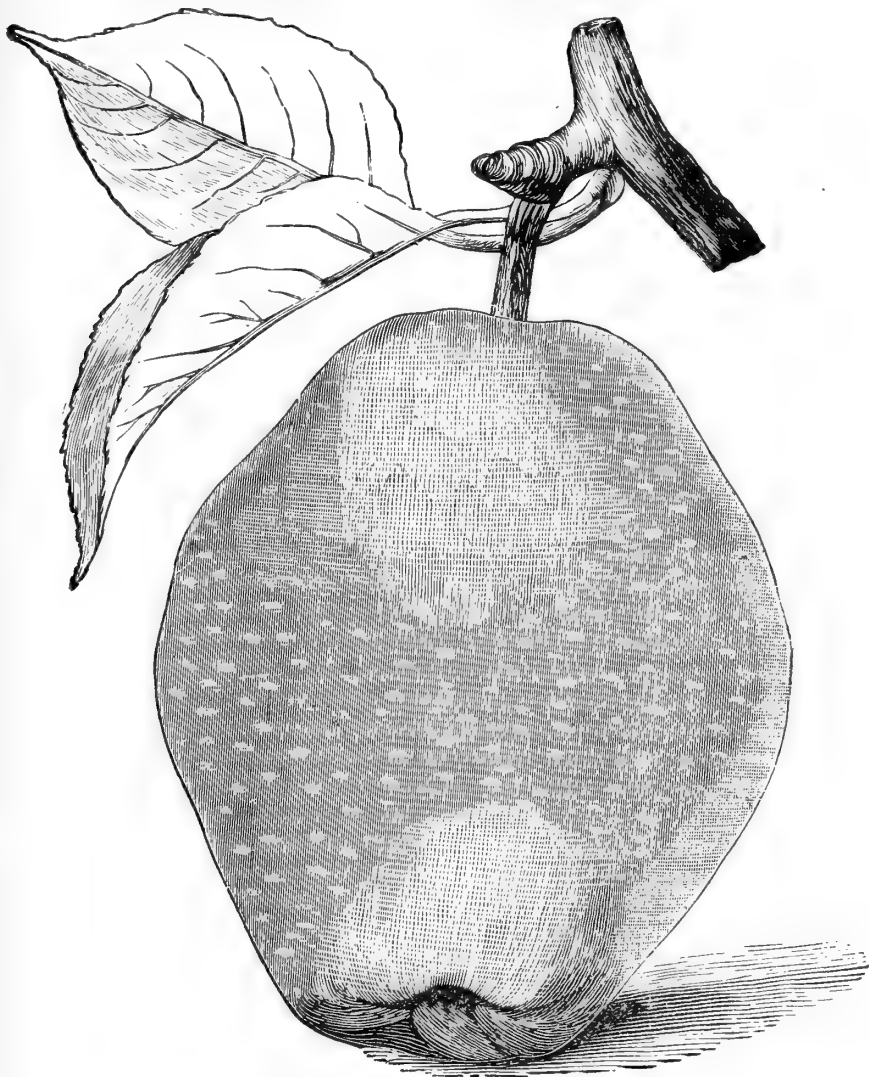
Our list of Pears has been selected with care and reduced to a small number, all of which are of special excellence. Our pears are all grown on XXX imported French branched roots, which insure a strong, healthy tree, with abundant roots on all sides; while many growers use the ordinary American straight root, which can not be made to produce the strong, healthy, vigorous tree grown on the XXX French branch root used by us. A straight-rooted seedling produces a tap-rooted tree.

If Standard Pears are planted at the rate of seventy-five trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between them which, growing more quickly than the pear trees, soon protect them from winds and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the pears, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a larger return for his outlay and labor. The peaches are also protected by the pear trees.

Value for Market.

The enormous profits of Pear culture are shown by the following examples, and we might give many more to the same purpose :

Franklin Davis & Co., say: "We planted one hundred standard trees, one year from bud (mere switches), and the following year set fifty more of the same age. Four years later we picked from these trees sixteen crates of pears of one



KIEFFER PEAR.

bushel each that sold for \$73. The product of the orchard has increased annually, and ten years after planting, the receipts, after paying freight and commission, amounted to about \$500; the next, over \$600, and a year later, upwards of \$1,000 was realized. The trees were set 20 feet apart, occupying not quite one and one-half acres of land."

Mr. T. G. Yeomans, sold at one time his entire crop of one variety at \$14.50 per barrel, or *twelve cents each*. He has a large plantation of Dwarfs that have yielded from one-half bushel to one bushel per tree, and have sold at from \$14 to \$35 per barrel, which is at the rate of more than \$2,000 per acre.

E. Moody & Sons, sold sixty-three barrels of Pears for \$1,200, or nearly \$20 per barrel by the lot.

One Bartlett Pear tree belonging to P. Bronson, yielded from thirty to fifty dollars' worth of fruit a year for many years.

Select List.—Summer Varieties.

Andre Desportes—Medium, pale green, marbled on sunny side with red; flesh fine, juicy, melting; a free grower. Aug.

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large, irregular in form, clear yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; very juicy, buttery and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bears abundantly and when quite young. Middle to last of Sep.

Beurre Giffard—Medium, greenish-yellow, red in the sun. Tree a slender grower, but healthy, hardy and productive. Aug.

Bloodgood—Medium, yellow, touched with russet; melting and delicious. Tree a fair grower and moderately productive. Aug.

Brandywine—Tree a vigorous, upright grower and uniformly productive. Medium, yellow and russet; high flavored and good quality; melting, sugary and vinous. Aug.

Chambers—See Early Harvest.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, pale lemon-yellow, flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery; earlier than Bartlett, and resembling the Flemish Beauty in growth, having its fruit evenly distributed over the tree of a uniform size; very hardy, suitable for northern localities; a good grower and productive. *Fruit should be picked at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree.* Aug.

Comet—See Lawson.

Dearborn's Seedling—Below medium size, pale yellow, melting and delicious; an upright, rapid grower; bears while young and abundantly. Last of Aug.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small, yellow, with a blush on sunny side; melting, sweet, pleasant flavor; a strong grower and very productive. Aug.

Early Harvest—(Chambers, or Kentucky)—Medium to large; golden-yellow with red cheek, covered with gray dots; good quality; a profitable early pear. Aug.

Eliot's Early—Medium, pyriform; borne in clusters of three to six; yellowish-green, striped with red; juicy and vinous; a strong grower; a good early pear.

Great Britain—Large, and excellent quality. Highly esteemed as a market variety; a rapid grower and great bearer. Ripens about ten days later than the Bartlett.

Kentucky—See Early Harvest.

Koonce—Medium, yellow with carmine cheek, free from blight; fine flavor; good grower and hardy. July.

Lawson, or Comet—Medium; brilliant crimson on a clear yellow ground; flesh rich, juicy and pleasant; a prolific annual cropper and bears young. July.

LeConte—Large, pale yellow, fair quality; vigorous and productive; ripens with Bartlett.

Madeline—One of the best early pears. A fine grower and very productive; medium, pyriform, with a long and slender stalk; flesh white, juicy and melting, with a sweet and delicious flavor. Middle to last of July.

Manning's Elizabeth—Medium; bright yellow with red cheek; flesh juicy and melting; fine for eating out of hand. Aug.

Margaret—Medium, greenish-yellow, with a red cheek; melting, juicy, and of best quality. Latter part of Aug.

Osband's Summer—Medium, round; juicy and melting, with a rich, sugary flavor, and often slightly perfumed; moderately vigorous, an erect grower and very productive. Aug.

Souvenir du Congress—An upright, pyramidal grower, vigorous and productive. The fruit is of large size and handsome. Not adapted to all sections, but is valuable where it does well. Aug. and Sep.

Tyson—Above medium size, deep yellow at full maturity, slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy, and fine flavored; a vigorous and rapid grower. Aug.

Wilder—Small size, good quality, pale yellow, with red shading. Early in Aug.

Autumn Varieties.

Bartlett-Seckel—(Columbia)—A cross between Bartlett and Seckel, combining the best qualities of each. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit good size, rich quality, high color, handsome and good. Sept. and Oct.

Belle Lucrative—Large, yellowish-green, melting and delicious. An upright grower and bears while young. Sep. and Oct.

Bessimianka—A Russian pear. Medium to large, obtuse pyriform; green, with some russet, and often blush on the sunny side; flesh tender, juicy, almost melting, better than good. An upright grower, with dark green leaves that never rust or mildew; very hardy. Oct.

Beurre Bosc—A large, beautiful, russet pear; highly flavored and delicious. A moderate grower and rather irregular. We top-graft in order to obtain good standard trees. Sep. and Oct.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large, pyriform, yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathered; a free grower and early, abundant bearer; a valuable market fruit. Nov. to Jan.

Beurre d'Anjou—An excellent market sort; large, pyriform, light green, with russet and red cheek; rich, melting, and of excellent flavor; fine grower and good keeper; of excellent quality, bears well; keeps until the winter holidays. One of the very finest pears in our list. Oct. and Nov.

Buffum—Medium, yellow, buttery and sweet. Sep. and Oct.

Columbia—See Bartlett-Seckel.

Doyenne White—Large, and excellent quality; a vigorous grower, productive and hardy; does best in the west. Oct.

Duchess d'Angouleme—One of the largest of our good pears; greenish-yellow, with patches of russet and a dull red cheek. It attains its greatest perfection as a dwarf on the Quince root. Strong, vigorous grower; bears well while young. Oct. and Nov.

Eastern Belle—Fruit yellow, shaded with light red and some russet; fair quality and rather coarse. Sep.

Flemish Beauty—Large, greenish-yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; rich and juicy, with a melting and musky flavor; a strong grower and fruitful; hardy; succeeds well in most parts of the country. Sep. and Oct.

Frederick Clapp—Medium to large, roundish; bright yellow; flesh whitish-yellow, fine, very juicy, melting rich, highly vinous and slightly aromatic; a vigorous grower. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1st.

Garber—A Japan hybrid; earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight, very hardy, immensely productive, bears young; excellent for canning and preserving. Sep. and Oct.

Goodale—Large; flesh white and of excellent flavor and quality; tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth, and uniformly productive. Oct.

Hoosic—Large; skin greenish-yellow, dotted and marbled with russet; flesh fine grained, melting and juicy, with a rich almond flavor; an erect free grower, hardy and very prolific. Oct.

Howell—One of the best American varieties. Large, light waxen-yellow; sweet and melting; excellent quality; a strong, hardy grower and good bearer. Sep. and Oct.

Idaho—Irregular, globular, somewhat depressed; golden-yellow, with russety spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous, delicious flavor. Sep. and Oct.

Indian Queen—Large; pale yellow with red; moderately juicy and sweet; adapted to northern sections and of great value for its hardiness and sure crops. Sep.

- Japan Golden Russet**—An enormous, annual bearer of handsome, flat-shaped fruit; golden-russet color; good for culinary purposes. Tree free from disease, vigorous and ornamental; large velvety dark green leaves changing to brilliant crimson in fall. Sept. and Oct.
- Kieffer's Hybrid**—Large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety and handsome. Flesh white, buttery and juicy; somewhat coarse, but very valuable for canning purposes. Commands the highest price in the market. A vigorous grower, an early and regular bearer and very productive. Oct. and Nov.
- Lady Clapp**—Large, yellow; very juicy and vinous; fairly productive. Middle to end of Sep.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Large, oblong, pyriform, pale-green in the shade, but over-spread with brownish-red in the sun; very juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent flavor; a profitable market variety, succeeding better on the quince than on the pear root. Sep. and Oct.
- Madame Hemminway**—A showy pear, dull russet; melting, moderately juicy and rather sweet. Middle of Sep.
- Onondaga**—(Swan's Orange)—Large, melting, sprightly and vinous; vigorous, hardy and prolific. Oct. and Nov.
- Peerless**—A cross between the Bartlett and the Seckel, and combines the richness and high flavor peculiar to these well-known varieties. Hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit good size, well colored and handsome. Sep. and Oct.
- Pitmaston Duchess**—Very large, resembling the Angouleme; golden yellow; melting, juicy, good quality; a free grower. Oct.
- President**—Large, greenish-yellow, with red in the sun. Flesh juicy with an agreeable vinous flavor. Popular in New England. Nov.
- Rutter**—Medium to large and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish-yellow sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous; a moderate grower and good bearer. Oct. to Nov.
- Sapieinka**—A Russian pear. Medium, nearly round; yellowish-green, nearly covered with a dull red; tender, juicy and good. Oct.
- Seckel**—One of the richest and finest varieties known. Small, yellowish-russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. A most prolific bearer. Sep. and Oct.
- Sheldon**—Large, roundish, greenish-yellow, mostly covered with thin, light russet; very juicy, melting, sweet and vinous; a fine grower and good bearer. Oct. and Nov.
- Swan's Orange**—See Onondaga.
- Urbaniste**—(Beurre Picquery of the French)—Large, melting, buttery pear, of first quality. A moderate, compact, beautiful grower. Oct. to Nov.
- Vermont Beauty**—Originated in Northern Vermont. Medium; flesh melting, sprightly and of the best quality; hardy and very productive. Oct.
- Worden-Seckel**—A seedling of the Seckel. Equal in quality to its famous parent which it much resembles in flavor, is equally as luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. In color, when well ripened, it closely resembles Clapp's Favorite, with a skin that is usually as smooth and waxy as if it had been varnished. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than Seckel; hardy and an enormous bearer; fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last. Oct.

Winter Varieties.

- Bordeaux**—Large size, long keeper; melting, juicy, rich. Dec. to Mar.
- Dana's Hovey**—Medium to small; obtuse, pyriform; rich cinnamon-russet; melting, buttery, juicy, with a honied sweetness and fine aroma. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens in Dec. and in eating until the end of January.
- Dorset**—Large, yellow, with red next sun; juicy and sweet; a vigorous grower. Ripe in Feb. but keeps well till May.
- Easter Beurre**—Large, yellow with a brownish-red cheek; rich and melting; moderate grower and productive; succeeds best on the quince root. Keeps all winter.

- Glout Morceau**—Large, sweet, melting, juicy and buttery ; one of the best early winter pears ; vigorous and productive.
- Josephine de Malines**—Medium size, pale yellow ; rich and melting ; a moderate grower with small leaves ; fruit borne in clusters ; one of the best late keepers.
- Lawrence**—Above medium size, yellow, tender and melting ; of excellent quality ; a moderate grower and good bearer ; one of best early winter pears. Midwinter.
- Lincoln Coreless**—Trees are good growers, with large healthy foliage, hardy and free from disease. Fruit is all solid meat, usually no core or seeds ; very large, sometimes weighing over a pound. When ripe, is high colored and handsome, flesh rich yellow, juicy and aromatic.
- Mount Vernon**—Medium, light russet, red in the sun ; flesh inclining to yellow, juicy and aromatic ; a good grower ; early and abundant bearer. Midwinter.
- Olivier des Serres**—Good size, roundish ; tender, juicy and melting ; a very late keeper.
- President Drouard**—Large, melting, juicy, with delicious perfume ; hardy and vigorous. Feb. to Mar.
- Vicar of Winkfield**—Large, long, fine rich yellow when fully ripe ; very vigorous and productive ; one of the best. Nov. to Jan.
- Winter Nelis**—One of the very best early winter pears. Medium, greenish-yellow, spotted with russet, melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Tree of straggling growth. Dec. to Jan.

DWARF PEARS.

"Planting and pruning trees," Sir Walter said, "I could work at from morning till night. There is a sort of self-congratulation, a little tickling self-flattery in the idea that while you are pleasing and amusing yourself, you are seriously contributing to the welfare of the country."

The Pear, budded upon the root of the Quince as a stock, assumes a dwarf habit, and seldom grows above ten feet in height, when properly trained. To such persons as have less space in their gardens or grounds than is required by large growing trees, in which they desire to have specimens of this fine fruit, the dwarf varieties offer special inducements and opportunities for success.

In all sections adapted to Pear growing, the Dwarf tree will produce fruit of good size and quality with no more than ordinary care.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches - the soil made rich and well tilled, and almost one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground on Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather, when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The selection of varieties in the Dwarf sorts is of more importance than is generally supposed, as it is a well established fact that certain kinds do not thrive well on the Quince root. When dissatisfaction and failure occur, they frequently arise from an unwise selection of varieties, and the nurseryman is blamed when often at the outset, the purchaser insisted upon the choice of a variety that could not be recommended as reliable.

We are able to furnish other sorts, but submit the following list of those best suited to be grown as Dwarfs, in full confidence that selections made from this list, in accordance with our recommendations, may be grown successfully on the Quince stock, and give entire satisfaction.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Clapp's Favorite,

Osband's Summer,

Tyson.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.Belle Lucrative,
Howell,Beurre d' Anjou,
Idaho,
Louise Bonne de Jersey.Duchess d'Angouleme.
Seckel,**WINTER VARIETIES.**

Easter Beurre,

Lawrence,

Mount Vernon.



DWARF PEAR TREE.

SELECT CHERRIES.

Sweet is the air with the budding haws,
And the valley stretching for miles below
Is white with blossoming cherry trees,
As if just covered with lightest snow.

—Longfellow.

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so much sought for and so desirable.

We divide them into two classes, Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, are best suited for the purpose of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, and do not ever attain so large a size, and are more hardy, less liable to get injured by bursting the bark, and generally produce acid fruits, and make the most beautiful Dwarfs. Two and three-year-old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.

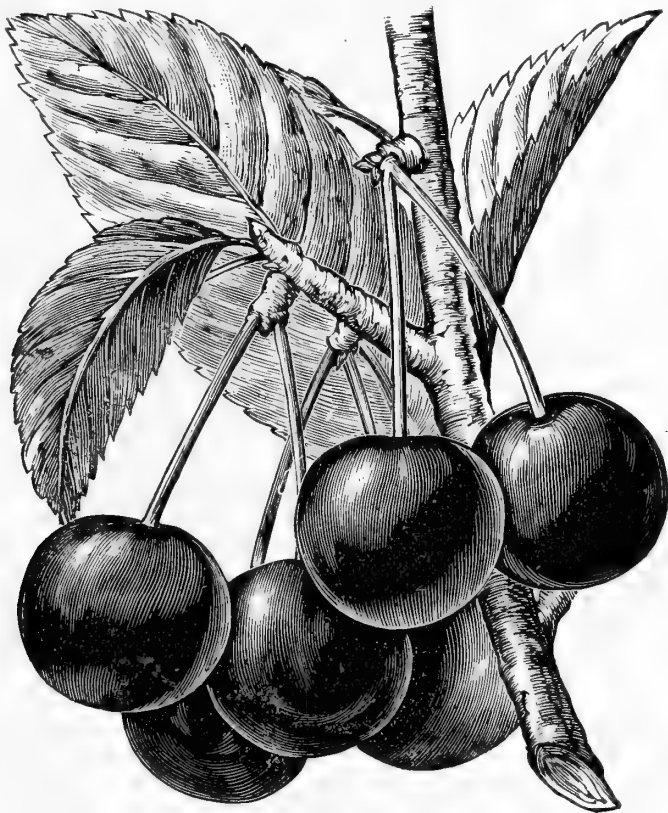
Value for Market.

The Cherry can be grown for market with great profit. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and the fruit commands a good price in market.

Mr. P. L. Bunce had five acres of cherries in cultivation. The seven-year-old trees net him a profit of \$500 an acre. Four-year-old trees have netted him \$150 an acre.

Mr. J. H. Higgs cleared from the Biggs Place, containing three acres of the earliest cherries, \$900.

L. Kuhn's crop from about two acres last year was 1,527 boxes, netting \$1,281, or \$650.50 per acre.



WINDSOR CHERRY.

Three dollars per bushel is a fair average price for this class of fruit. A large cherry tree in Walworth, New York, is recorded as having produced forty bushels of fruit in one season, it measuring fourteen feet six inches in circumference, sixty feet in height, and having a spread of over four rods.

Mr. J. Wakeman, has some young trees that yielded fifty dollar's worth of fruit per tree.

Mr. Glow, sold the fruit of two trees for \$73.62.

It is said that a certain commission merchant sells about two thousand bushels a year at an average price of \$6.

Hearts and Bigarreaus.

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh; tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

Allen—Large, black, very meaty and firm, excellent quality; a healthy grower, immensely productive. Ripens middle July.

Black Eagle—Large, deep purple; tender, rich and high flavored. Tree vigorous, hardy, and moderately productive. Early in July.

Black Republican—Large, shiny black; solid and firm; a good keeper, stands transportation well; moderate grower, rather tender; early bearer.

Black Russian—Large, deep black, glossy; flesh very solid, juicy and delicious; a fine late sweet variety.

Black Tartarian—Very large, black, tender, rich and juicy; tree an upright grower and very productive. Last of June.

Cleveland—Large, clear, red and yellow; juicy, sweet and rich; vigorous, spreading and productive; early.

Coe's Transparent—Medium, pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine, one of the best; vigorous and very prolific. End of June.

Downer's Late—Large, light red; flesh tender, melting and excellent. Tree very hardy, vigorous, and uniformly productive. Middle of July.

Early Lamaurie—Good size, dark purple, juicy and rich; hardy and prolific; one of earliest sweet cherries.

Early Purple—Small to medium, purple, tender, juicy and sweet; free grower and spreading. First to middle of June.

Elkhorn—(Tradescant's Black)—Very large, black, firm, juicy and good; vigorous, with peculiar gray bark; great bearer. Middle to last of July.

Elton—Large, pointed, pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; flesh rather firm, juicy and excellent; tree vigorous, with rather an irregular growth; very productive. Last of June.

Great Bigarreau—See Mezel.

Governor Wood—One of finest of light-colored cherries. Fruit roundish, light yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh rather firm, juicy and excellent; tree vigorous and productive; hangs well on the tree. Last of June.

Ida—Originated in Pennsylvania, and there well tested and grown extensively; ripening with the May Duke and tree equally as hardy. The hardiest sweet cherry known. Quality excellent.

Kirtland's Mary—Large; light and dark red on yellow ground; juicy, sweet, high-flavored, vigorous.

Knight's Early Black—Large, black, tender, juicy, very sweet and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading; a good bearer. Ripens last of June.

Luelling—See Black Republican.

Mezel—(Great Bigarreau)—Very large, dark brown, firm; a free grower, spreading, irregular. Middle of July.

Mercer—Tree a good grower, very hardy and profuse bearer. Fruit dark red, larger than Black Tartarian and much finer flavor. Season early.

Napoleon Bigarreau—(Royal Ann)—Largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and when fully ripe, of an excellent flavor, vigorous and very productive; a fine canner. Early in July.

Ohio Beauty—Large, light ground, nearly covered with red; tender, brisk, juicy. June.

Rockport—Large, pale amber, light red in the sun; flesh rather firm, sweet and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect, and produces well. June.

Royal Ann—See Napoleon Bigarreau.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Immense size, rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor, bears abundantly, and makes a most noble dish for the table. July.

Toronto—Large, black, firm, good quality; regular annual bearer. July.

Tradescant's Black—See Elkhorn.

Windsor—Introduced from Canada. Tree hardy, very vigorous and prolific; a valuable late variety for family or market use. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree grows rapidly and comes into bearing at an early age. July.

Yellow Spanish—One of the most popular light-colored varieties; succeeds over a large extent of country. Fruit large; pale yellow with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich and highly flavored; tree vigorous, spreading, and an excellent bearer. July.

Dukes and Morellos.

(SOUR.)

Arch Duke—Large, bright red, very dark when fully ripe; flesh melting, juicy, rich sub-acid; vigorous and upright, hardy and prolific. First and second weeks in July.

Belle de Choisy—Medium, round; amber color, shaded with red; flesh very tender and finely flavored. Tree rather upright but vigorous. Last of June.

Belle Magnifique—Large, roundish; bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; hardy, vigorous and very productive. Ripens last of July.

Brown's Best—Good size; dark red; very tender, rich and of excellent quality; a regular and most abundant bearer; introduced by us and considered our best sour sort. Season very late.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, and as productive. June.

Early Richmond—(Kentish)—One of the most popular of acid Cherries, unsurpassed for hardness and cooking purposes. Fruit medium size, round; dark red; flesh melting, juicy and acid; tree slender not a rapid grower, but a great bearer. June.

Empress Eugenie—Large, rich dark red; juicy, tender, sub-acid; robust and prolific. July.

English Morello—Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich; tree dwarf and slender. If trained on a north wall it may be in use all the month of August.

Kentish—See Early Richmond.

Large Montmorency—Good size, fine flavor, bright, clear shining red; tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young; valuable especially for northern latitudes; about a week later than Early Richmond. Last of June.

Late Duke—Large, light red, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. Last of July.

Lieb—A new Morello variety from Northern Illinois; resembles Early Richmond, but a little later, and much prized in the northwest for its large size and extreme hardness. June.

Louise—Good size, free bearer and excellent quality, being equally good for the table or for cooking. June.

Louis Phillippe—Large, rich dark red; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild sub-acid flavor; extra hardy; a vigorous grower and very productive. July.

Lutovka—A vigorous grower, young branches rather slender; fruit firm, good quality, sprightly acid, as large as English Morello or larger, more nearly round, very similar to that variety in color, but the flesh is not so dark; clings tenaciously to the long stem. So far as tested here the tree has proved to be very productive, ripening its fruit as late as, or later than the English Morello.

May Duke—Large, heart-shaped; deep red; flesh tender, melting, rich and finely flavored; tree vigorous, hardy and very productive. June.

Montmorency Ordinaire—Large, red, acid, very productive. Last of June.

Olivet—Large, very shining deep red; tender, rich and vinous, with mild, sub-acid flavor; the largest of this class. We find it on our own ground a pleasant cherry to eat out of hand, and when canned surpasses anything we have ever tasted in cherries. June and July.

Ostheime—(Russian)—Large, roundish, obovate; flesh liver color; tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid; very good. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and found to be perfectly hardy. Middle of July.

Reine Hortense—Very large, roundish, elongated; bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet and delicious; vigorous and productive, and should be in every garden. Last of July.

Royal Duke—One of largest and finest of this class. Ripens after May Duke.

Russian—See Ostheime.

Vladimir—A new Russian cherry. Large, red, mild sub-acid; juicy, good quality; very hardy, strong grower and prolific. Middle of July.

Wragg—Large, bright red; stalk long; rich; a valuable late cherry.

SELECT PLUMS.

A plum-tree planted nigh :
 'Twas charg'd with fruit that made a goodly show,
 And hung with dangling plums was every bough.

Neglect is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than anything else. We have seen trees growing in grass in some uncultivated dooryards transformed into a mere mass of black knots, while trees in neighboring gardens, under good cultivation, were entirely exempt. Our preventives and remedies are *good clean culture and prompt amputation*.

As for the curculio, we find no difficulty in protecting the crop from it by merely employing a little extra labor. When the trees blossom, and as the fruit begins to set, we dress the ground about the Plum trees, and make it very clean and smooth. Then, as soon as the curculio commences its operations, we spread a large sheet prepared for the purpose around each tree, and jar it so as to shake down all fruits that have been stung, as well as all the curculios. Both insects and stung fruits are destroyed. This work is performed daily, and ensures a full crop. The work is done quickly; a dozen trees in a garden can be attended to daily in less than half an hour's work of a man. Let those who really desire to grow fine crops of delicious plums try this system, and *follow it up rigidly*, and they will be successful.

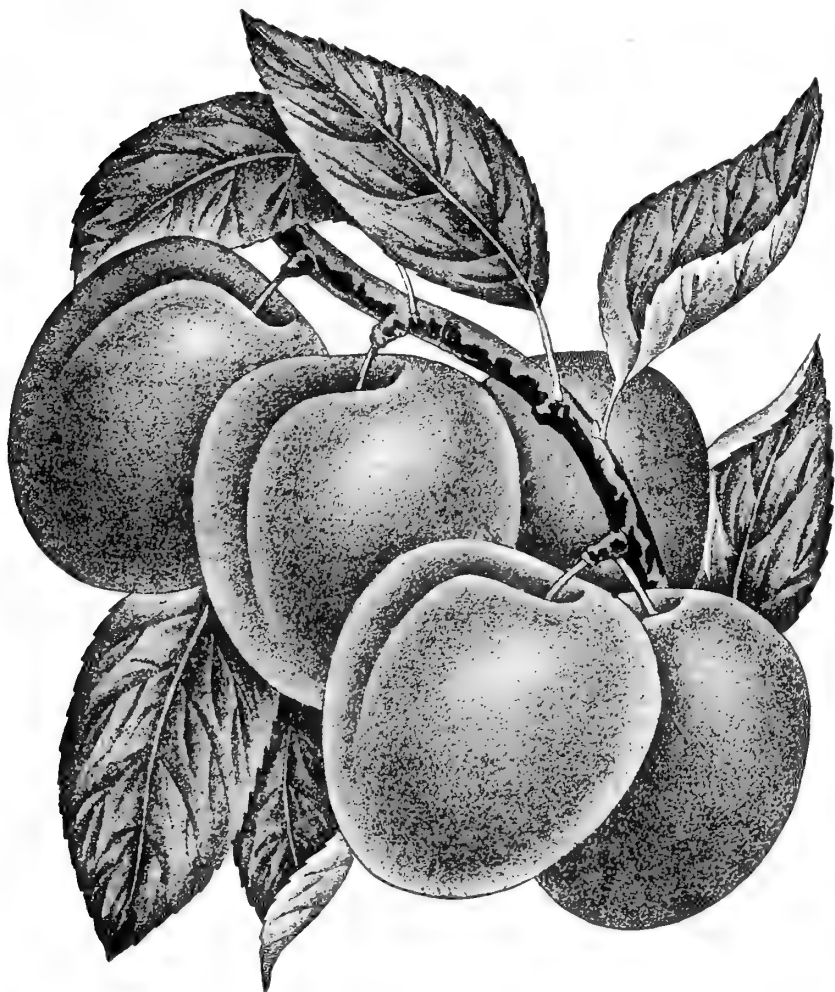
Value for Market.

By following our directions above, the Plum may be easily freed from its insect enemy and full crops of the splendid fruit secured. Nothing will more richly repay careful treatment. The fruit always finds a ready market at good prices, and as is well known, the trees are remarkably productive. It is estimated that an acre of Plums should produce on the average from 150 to 200 bushels of fruit, which at \$2 per bushel, (a low average price), would make the handsome total of \$300 to \$400 per acre. That this is a low estimate can be seen from the fact that from 135 to 170 trees should be planted on an acre, and good single trees will produce \$10 worth or more of fruit.

Choice Varieties.

The Japan Plums are Starred ()*.

***Abundance**—(Botan)—The best of Japan sorts. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree, equaling in thrift and beauty Kieffer Pear, which it *even excels* in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that it loads in the nursery row, bending the limbs with the weight of fruit until they sometimes break, and this is the case *every year*—the curculio having no effect



ABUNDANCE PLUM.

upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub. We have seen little one-year-old saplings, but two feet high, white with bloom and set heavily with large, fine plums. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of a delicious

sweetness impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is *very early*, ripening in advance of other plums, adding to its special value. Aug.

Arch Duke—Large, black and prolific. Valuable addition to late varieties for home use or market. Early Oct.

Baker's German Prune—Originated in Ontario. Fruit large size, dark blue and very sweet. Free annual bearer and very hardy; unsurpassed for canning purposes.

Bavay's Green Gage—See Reine Claude.

Beauty of Naples—Medium to large, greenish-yellow, somewhat striped, good quality; hardy, strong grower, and good bearer. Sep.

***Blood**—See Satsuma.

Bolmer—Washington.

***Botan**—See Abundance.

Bradshaw—Large, dark violet-red; flesh juicy; tree vigorous and productive; valuable for market. Aug.

***Burbank**—A Japan sort, very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color, and ripening 10 to 14 days later. Tree is a sprawling, vigorous grower, with large and rather broad leaves; begins to bear usually at two years old. Aug.

Bryanstone Gage—An English plum of good quality; greenish-yellow, sweet, productive.

***Chabot**—Medium to large, cherry-red, flesh yellow, sweet, good quality, prolific. Early Sep.

Coe's Golden Drop—(Silver Prune)—Large, pale yellow, spotted with red in the sun; flesh firm, rich and juicy; strong grower. Sep.

Czar—Large, very early, purple, fine quality, productive. Last of July.

Damson—Large, fine quality; excellent for canning; hardy and productive. Oct.

De Soto—Medium; bright red, sweet, rich, of fine quality; extremely hardy and productive; deservedly popular in West and North, where most other plums fail.

Dunlap—Large, yellow; resembling Yellow Egg, but ripening early; cling, juicy, sweet, very good.

Duane's Purple—Large, roundish-oblong; purple; very handsome; flesh juicy and very good. A good grower and bears abundantly. Early Sep.

Egg—See Magnum Bonum.

Empire—Large, oval, dark purple; fine quality; good shipper; vigorous, hardy and prolific. Early Sep.

Felleberg—(Italian or French Prune)—Medium, dark blue, juicy, sweet and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Last of Sep.

Field—Large, oval, reddish; strong grower, early and prolific bearer. Aug.

French Prune—See Felleberg.

General Hand—Very large, yellow, juicy, sweet and good; a fine grower and very productive. Early Sep.

German Prune—Large, long oval; dark purple; much esteemed for drying; an agreeable flavor. Sep.

Giant Prune—(California)—Largest prune known; very productive; long keeper; fine shipper.

Goliath—Large, purple, fair quality; vigorous grower and great bearer. Early Sep.

Grand Duke—Very large, purple, very hardy and quite productive; entirely free from rot; valuable for home use or market. Last Sep.

Green Gage—Small, but of good excellence; a moderate grower. Sep.

Guii—Very large, deep bluish-purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish-green, sweet and pleasant; a great and very early bearer, hardy and rapid grower. Sep.

Hawkeye—Large, light mottled red; hardy, thrifty, and an annual bearer. Sep.

Hungarian Prune—See Pond's Seedling.

Imperial Gage—Rather large, green with yellow when ripe; flesh juicy, rich and delicious. A strong, vigorous grower; very productive. Middle of Aug.

Italian Prune—See Fellemberg.

Jefferson—Large, yellow, with red cheek; very rich, luscious and highly flavored; productive; a slow, poor grower. Last Aug.

Kelsey—Large, heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, with a lovely delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting, with remarkably small pit. Sep.

Kingston—Very large, oblate, red, good quality; a fine canner. Sep.

Lafayette—Medium to large, round, purple, good quality. Last Sep.

Lincoln—Large, reddish-purple; flesh light yellow, juicy, sweet and luscious; parts freely from stone; prolific. Aug.

Lombard—From its hardiness, productiveness, and uniform success, perhaps the most extensively popular of all. Above medium size, violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; good quality; a great bearer. Sep.

Lucombe's Nonsuch—An English sort; large, yellowish-green; a free grower; prolific. Middle to end of Aug.

Mariana—A seedling of Wild Goose; round, rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe, and of fine quality. July.

Marsters—Originated in Nova Scotia. Very hardy and wonderfully productive; color blue black; size about same as German Prune; quality excellent, flesh fine grained and rich. Sep.

McLaughlin—Large, greenish-yellow; sugary and luscious, with a fine flavor; hardy, vigorous and productive. Aug.

Monarch—Very large, roundish-oval, dark purplish-blue, perfect freestone; robust, dense foliage, prolific. Oct.

Milton—Large, round, dark red; skin thin, flesh firm, good quality, strong grower, prolific. Very early.

Mary—Large, yellow, high quality; sturdy grower, very glossy foliage; very productive. Aug.

Magnum Bonum—(Egg)—Large, yellow, fine canner. Last Aug.

Miner—Medium, oblong, dark purplish-red, slightly mottled; flesh juicy, vinous; adheres to stone; hardy and productive. Early Oct.

Monroe—Tree very vigorous and healthy; bears abundantly. Medium size, greenish-yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. Sep.

Mober's Arctic—Size medium or below; skin purplish-black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor; fruit grows in large clusters. Originated on the high lands of Aroostook county, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardest plum grown, and so far free from black knot and curculio. Tree healthy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer. Aug.

Niagara—Extra large size, dark blue; fine flavor; good bearer, not liable to rot. Aug.

***Ogon**—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Vigorous and hardy. First of Aug.

Orange—Large, skin bronze-yellow, with roughish white dots; flesh deep yellow and juicy; vigorous and productive.

Peter's Yellow Gage—Large, oval, bright yellow, rich and juicy, fine quality; a good grower. Sep.

Pond's Seedling—(Fonthill, Hungarian Prune)—A magnificent plum. Light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; a *vigorous* grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Sep.

Pottawattamie—Yellow, overspread with bright pink and prominent white dots; flesh yellow, luscious, good. Perfectly hardy and an immense, early, annual bearer. July.

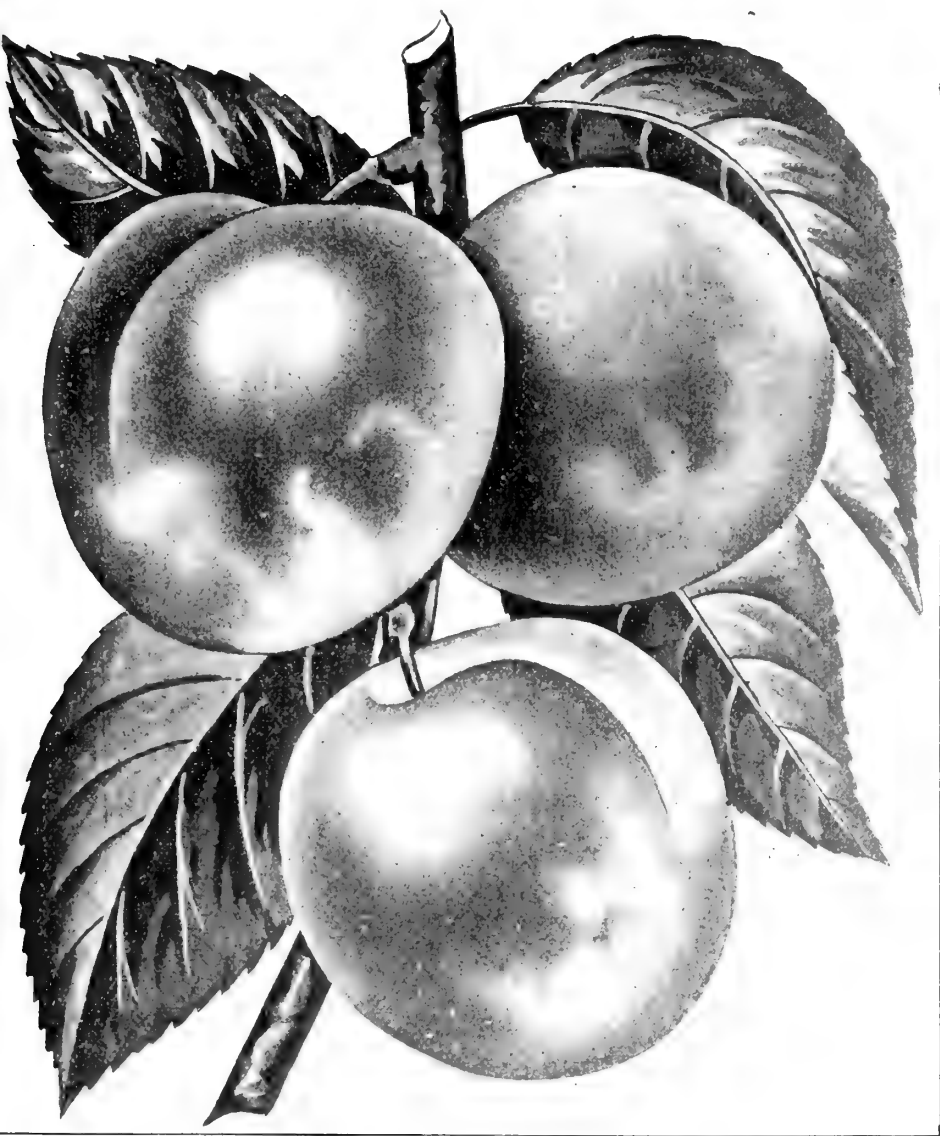
Prince Engelbert—Large and long; deep purple; rich and excellent; very vigorous. End Aug.

Prince of Wales—Medium, round, reddish-purple; hardy and prolific. Early Sep.

Prune of Agen—A French sort; good for drying; very prolific. Sep.

Prunus Simoni—A Chinese plum. Large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; growth erect, flowers small, white, appearing in spring; makes a handsome ornamental tree for lawns, etc. Oct.

- Quackenboss**—Large, deep purple; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy and sweet, with a sprightly flavor; good. Sep.
- *Red June**—Fair size; vermilion red; pleasant quality; very vigorous and productive; one of the best of Japan plums. Aug.
- Reine Claude de Bavay**—(Bavay's Green Gage)—One of the best foreign sorts; large, greenish-yellow, with a little red; flesh juicy, melting and sugary, with a rich, excellent flavor; vigorous and remarkably productive. Sep.
- *Satsuma**—Large, globular, purple and red, blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color; pit very small; hardy and vigorous. Aug.
- Sharp's Emperor**—See Victoria.
- Shipper's Pride**—Large, nearly round, dark purple; very showy, often measuring two inches in diameter; quality fine, juicy and sweet, excellent for canning, and an unusual good shipper; very hardy and productive. Sep.
- Shropshire Damson**—Larger than the common Damson; dark purple; much esteemed for preserving; a reliable and abundant bearer. Oct.
- Smith's Orleans**—Very large, reddish-purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk, vinous flavor. Grows well and bears abundantly; very fine. Aug. and Sep.
- Spaulding**—Large, yellowish-green, with delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, firm and of great richness, parting readily from the stone; very vigorous. Middle Aug.
- Stanton**—Medium, dark purple, with a beautiful bloom; very productive; ripens from September 15th to October 1st, and has been kept two weeks after ripening with no tendency to decay; valuable as a fine canning or table fruit.
- St. Lawrence**—Large, dark purple; cling. Middle Aug.
- Strawberry**—A dwarf variety of the same family as the DeSoto and Wild Goose. An early bearer. Fruit is bright red, varying in size from three-fourths to one and one-fourth inches in diameter, ripens with wheat harvest.
- Tatge**—Very large, round, dark violet-red, fine quality; very hardy, productive and long lived. Sep.
- Tennant Prune**—Large, dark purple, rich, sugary and delicious; vigorous and productive; a fine shipper. Sep.
- Victoria**—(Sharp's Emperor)—Very large, purplish-red; a free grower and great bearer. Sep.
- Wangenheim**—Medium, oval, dark blue, good quality; a fine prune; free grower. Middle Aug.
- Washington**—(Bolmer, etc.)—Large, clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent. Vigorous, very hardy and productive. Last Aug.
- Weaver**—Large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality; very hardy, never injuring in even our severest winters. Sept.
- Wild Goose**—Medium, roundish, reddish-yellow; valuable and profitable at the South and Southwest; a free grower. Aug.
- *Willard**—Medium, red, very early and long keeper, hardy, vigorous and productive. Middle July.
- *Wickson**—Large, deep maroon-red, small stone, flesh fine, firm, sugary and delicious; keeps two weeks after ripening; sturdy grower and very productive.
- Yellow Egg**—(Magnum Bonum Yellow)—Very large, yellow, a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree vigorous and productive. Aug.
- Yellow Gage**—Large, yellow, oval; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree remarkably vigorous and productive. Middle of Aug.
- Yellow Japan**—Large, round, yellow skin and flesh, fine quality; strong, vigorous grower. Aug.
- Youngkens Golden Cherry**—Small, round, greenish-yellow, very slender stalk, half an inch long, sweet and juicy; cling; earliest to ripen here.



OCTOBER PURPLE PLUM.

Mr. Luther Burbank's latest and most desirable of all the Japan varieties he has introduced. It is a splendid grower; ripens up its wood early to the tips; bears enormously every season; fruits "all over" the old wood on spurs, instead of away out on the branches like many other varieties. Fruit very uniform and large, many specimens measuring over 7 inches in circumference. It is a superb late variety.

SELECT PEACHES.

Yes, sing the song of the old peach tree,
 With its leaves of velvet green ;
 With its luscious fruit of sunset hue,
 The fairest that was ever seen ;
 The grape may have its bacchanal verse,
 To praise the fig we are free ;
 But homage I pay to the queen of all,
 The glorious old peach tree.

This is the most desirable fruit during its season, now happily lengthened by the introduction of several new and choice varieties.

Its easy culture, early bearing, and the variety of uses to which it is adapted, make it one of the most indispensable of fruits. A warm, sandy soil is the most desirable location for this fruit. It should be dry and moderately rich. The trees should be examined annually in June and September and the borers carefully taken out.

All our peach trees are budded on stock grown from natural seed, which renders them healthy, vigorous and long lived, and consequently are far more valuable than peach trees propagated from seeds procured from canning houses or wherever obtainable, and which are usually sold at retail for less than first-class peaches command at wholesale.

To secure healthy, vigorous, and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture. 1st. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2d. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3d. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back one-half, and strong ones one-third ; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.

Value for Market.

The profit of peach growing is so well known that we shall give but two examples :

Mr. Arnold bought a fruit farm of fifty acres, one-half being Peaches, and the remainder in Apples, Cherries, Grapes, etc. The amount paid for the farm was \$11,000. He sold peaches from the place the same Fall to the amount of \$5,000 net, thus getting back the same year, from peaches alone, nearly half the price paid for the farm.

Mr. S. B. Marshall tells of a Peach orchard of about ten acres, which was purchased for \$7,000, and which yielded the purchaser \$6,000 the next season.

(*f*) for *Freestone*; (*c.*) for *Cling*.

Alberge—See Yellow Alberge

Alexander (*c.*)—Medium greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red ; melting, juicy and sweet ; stone small and adheres but slightly ; vigorous, productive and very early. July.

Amsden (*c.*)—Medium to large, greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun ; of very good quality ; an exceedingly early sort. July.

Barnard's Early (*f.*)—Medium ; yellow, cheek purplish-red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich, hardy and productive ; fine market variety. First to middle of Sept.

Bokara No 3 (*f.*)—Large, yellow, with red cheek ; skin tough, hence a fine shipper ; very hardy and prolific ; good quality. Aug.

Brigdon—See Garfield.

- ✓ **Carman** (*f.*)—Large, oblong, pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough; tender, juicy and fine flavor; very hardy, and heavy cropper. Aug.
- ✓ **Carlisle**—A new peach originating in St. Catherines, Ont. Fruit bright deep red, practically all over; skin fuzzy but very thin, and when fruit is ripe will peel off in the hand; flesh deep yellow and very firm; not so full of water as the Crawford; strong, fruity aroma and very small pit, which recommends this peach to the canner. Tree perfectly hardy, vigorous and extremely productive. Ripens after Early Crawford.
- ✓ **Chair's Choice** (*f.*)—Deep yellow, red cheek, firm; few days earlier than Smock. Sep.



ELBERTA PEACH TREE, FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

- Champion** (*f.*)—Very large some specimens over ten inches in circumference; creamy-white, red cheek, sweet and juicy; hardy and a good bearer. Aug.
- ✓ **Conkling** (*f.*)—Large, golden-yellow, marbled with crimson; very juicy, sweet and vinous; vigorous and very prolific. Sep.
- ✓ **Coolidge's Favorite** (*f.*)—Medium to large, clear white, mottled with red in the sun; melting, juicy and rich; very hardy and productive. End Aug.

Crawford's Early (*f.*)—Very large ; yellow, with red cheek ; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and luscious ; very vigorous and prolific. One of the best early yellow peaches. Early Sep.

Crawford's Late (*f.*)—Very large ; same color and flavor as the preceding ; tree vigorous and productive. Last Sep.

Crosby (*f.*)—Large, yellow, extremely delicious ; tree hardy and productive. Middle Sep.

Early Beatrice (*c.*)—Medium, with marbled red cheek ; flesh melting and very juicy. Early Aug.

Early Canada (*c.*)—Resembles Alexander very closely, ripens at same time.

Early Louise (*f.*)—Medium, bright red, melting, very juicy and excellent. Late Aug.

Early Purple—See Early York.

Early Rivers (*f.*)—Large, pale straw-yellow, with delicate pink cheek ; melting, rich flavor. Middle Aug.

Early Silver (*f.*)—Large, melting, rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine, its parent. Early Sep.

Early York—(Early Purple) (*f.*)—Medium, greenish-white, dotted with red, with a deep blush on the sunny side ; juicy, tender, and rich ; very productive. Middle Aug.

Elberta (*f.*)—Large, yellow with red cheek ; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and of high quality ; exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Undoubtedly the best market peach now known. Follows Early Crawford.

Everbearing (*f.*)—Large, first crop averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 broad ; following crops diminish gradually, last ripening being about 2 inches in diameter ; creamy-white, marked with light purple ; flesh white, with red veins near skin ; very juicy, vinous and good flavor ; ripens first July with successive crops until Early Sep.

Fitzgerald (*f.*)—Large, bright yellow, suffused with red ; flesh deep yellow, best quality ; bears very young, very hardy and prolific ; valuable north. Ripens with or just after Crawford's Early.

Foster (*f.*)—Resembles the Early Crawford in general character and appearance. Sept.

Garfield—(Brigdon)—(*f.*)—Large, yellow, good quality, hardy and productive. Sept

George the Fourth (*f.*)—Large, white with red cheek ; flesh pale, juicy and rich, *vigorous*, and moderate cropper. End Aug.

Globe (*f.*)—Very large, globular, rich, juicy, yellow ; quality good ; pleasant and luscious. Oct.

Golden Drop (*f.*)—Large, good quality, hardy, profitable market sort. Follows Crawford's Late.

Goshawk (*f.*)—Raised from Cooledge's Favorite ; flavor excellent. One of the finest mid-season peaches.

Haine's Early (*f.*)—Large, white, with a red cheek ; flesh pale, juicy and delicious ; hardy and very productive. Middle Aug.

Hale's Early (*f.*)—Medium, white, with deep red cheek ; quality good ; healthy and vigorous. Middle Aug.

Henrietta—(Levy's Late)—(*f.*)—Large, yellow, very sweet and firm ; a splendid shipper ; good flavor with fine aroma ; hardy and productive. Oct. and Nov

Heath (*c.*)—Very large, creamy-white, juicy and rich ; too late for the North, succeeds well South ; adheres closely to stone. Sept.

Hill's Chili (*f.*)—(Longhurst)—Medium, deep yellow, shaded with dark red ; juicy, melting, vinous ; hardy, *vigorous* and productive. A good market sort. First Sep.

Honest John (*f.*)—Medium to large, yellow and of good quality, vigorous and productive. First Sep.

Jacques' Rareripe (*f.*)—Very large, deep yellow, strong grower and bearer. Last of Aug.

Kendrick's Heath (*f.*)—Medium to large, oblong, pale greenish-white, with purplish-red cheek ; a little coarse, juicy, melting, pleasant sub-acid ; a moderate grower and bearer. Last of Sep.

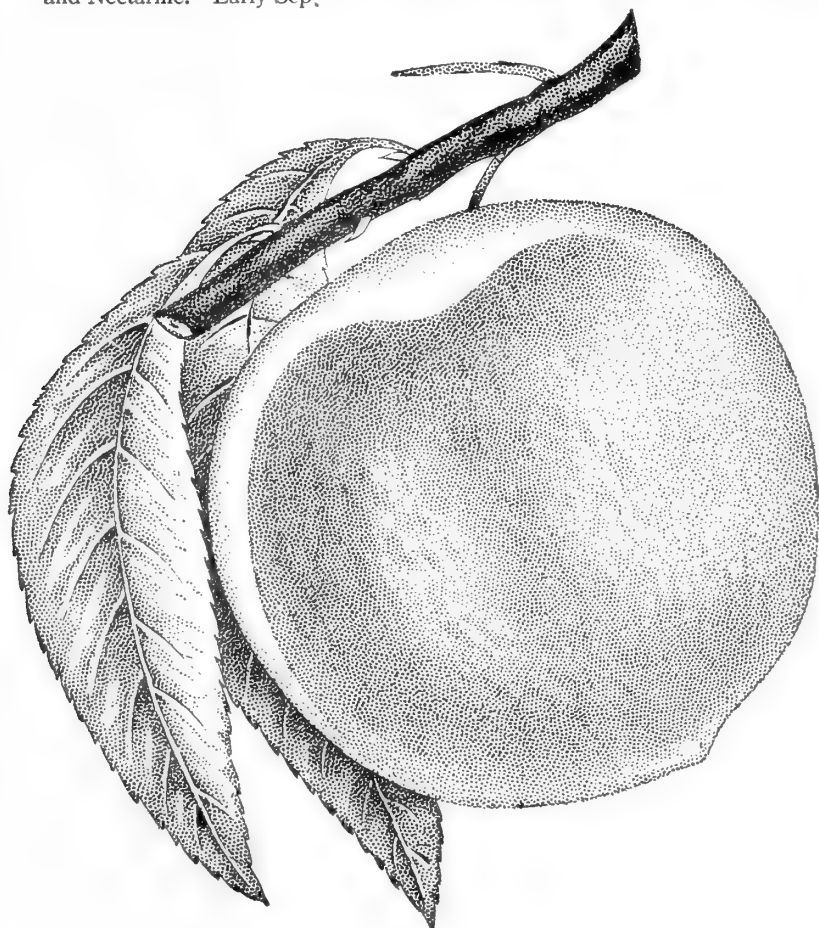
✓ **Lemon Free**—Lemon shape and color, large size, excellent quality, very productive. Sep.

✓ **Levy's Late**—See Henrietta.

✓ **Lord Palmerston** (*f.*)—Very large, creamy-white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting, very juicy and rich. Sep.

✓ **Longhurst**—See Hill's Chili.

✓ **Magdala** (*f.*)—Medium, oval, skin nearly smooth like a Nectarine, color creamy-white, marbled and blotched with crimson; flavor a combination of the Peach and Nectarine. Early Sep.



TRIUMPH PEACH.

✓ **Malta** (*f.*)—Medium, greenish-yellow, juicy, vinous, sweet, delicious. A fine small peach for the amateur.

✓ **Morris White** (*f.*)—Medium, dull white, flesh white to the stone, juicy and sweet, valuable for preserving. A fair grower and moderately productive. Middle Sep.

✓ **Mountain Rose** (*f.*)—Large, red, white flesh, juicy and excellent. Aug.

✓ **Nectarine** (*f.*)—Large, pointed, smooth Nectarine-like skin, melting, rich and racy. Ripens with Crawford's Late.

✓ **Old Mixon Free** (*f.*)—Large, yellowish-white, with deep red cheek, tender and juicy, very hardy and productive. Middle Sep.

- Old Mixon Cling**—Large, pale yellow, red cheek, white flesh, tender and rich. Last Sep.
- Ostrander's Late** (f.)—A new variety originating at Rochester. An excellent bearer and of good size; flesh fine and juicy and quality good. Nov.
- Princess of Wales** (f.)—Large, cream-colored, with rosy cheek, melting, rich and excellent. Ripens with Crawford's Late.
- Prolific** (f.)—Large, yellow, fine flavor, a strong, hardy grower; very prolific. Sep.
- Red Cheek Melocoton** (f.)—Large, yellow, with deep red cheek, flesh juicy and sweet, very hardy and prolific. Last Sep.
- Reeves' Favorite** (f.)—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and melting, hardy. Sep.
- Salway** (f.)—Large, roundish, deep yellow, with rich, marbled, brownish-red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. Oct.
- Schumaker** (f.)—Very large, some samples measuring eight or nine inches in circumference; yellowish-white and quality good, very hardy and productive, very early. Aug.
- Scott's Nonpareil**—Large, yellow, good quality, fairly prolific. Sep.
- Smock** (f.)—Large size, light orange-yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, rich and free from the stone. Oct.
- Sneed** (c.)—Medium, creamy-white, with light blush cheek, good quality, very early. July.
- Snow** (f.)—Medium, creamy-white, hardy and productive, blossoms white and shoots greenish, very distinct, and one of the most desirable of white peaches for preserving. Sep.
- Snow's Orange** (f.)—Large, yellow, hardy and productive; a valuable market sort. Sep.
- Steadley** (f.)—Large, round greenish-white, flesh white and delicious flavor. Oct.
- Stevens' Rareripe** (f.)—Quite large, yellowish-white, deep red cheek, flesh white and juicy, good cropper. Sep.
- Stump the World** (f.)—Very large, creamy-white, bright red cheek, flesh white, juicy and high flavored, vigorous and productive. Last Sep.
- Susquehanna** (f.)—Very large and superb yellow peach from Pennsylvania. Melting, rich and fine. Sep.
- Triumph** (f.)—Large, yellow, with red cheek, a strong grower, very prolific, flesh melting, juicy and rich. One of best for eating or shipping qualities. The earliest yellow freestone, ripens with Alexander. July.
- Troth's Early** (f.)—Medium, white, nearly covered with red. A good and early bearer. Aug.
- Wager** (f.)—Medium, yellow, with sometimes a red cheek, flavor rich, sweeter than Crawford's, keeps and ships well. For canning it is superior. Vigorous and sure cropper. Early Sep.
- Ward's Late** (f.)—A fine late peach resembling the Old Mixon, flesh nearly white, flavor excellent. Ripens with Crawford's Late.
- Waterloo** (c.)—Medium to large, pale green, with crimson cheek in sun, flesh tender and juicy, with sweet, vinous flavor; ripens very early and keeps well. July.
- Wheatland** (f.)—Extra large, golden, with rich crimson tinting. Very firm, good quality, and bears shipment well. *Thirty-nine weighed eighteen pounds.* Sep.
- Willett** (f.)—Bright yellow, mostly covered with red, flesh juicy and rich. Sep.
- Wonderful** (f.)—Large to very large, rich golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with marblings of crimson. Flesh yellow, rich, high flavored and delicious, exceedingly firm, bright red at pit, which is very small, and from which it parts with perfect freedom. Middle Oct.
- Yellow Rareripe**—(Yellow Alberge)—(f.)—Medium, yellow, with a purplish-red cheek, rich and juicy; a vigorous grower, hardy, and heavy bearer. First Aug.
- Yellow St. John** (f.)—Large, yellow, with deep red cheek, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, very good, bears quite young. Ripens before Early Crawford.

APRICOTS.

When we plant a tree, we are doing what we can to make our planet a more wholesome and happier dwelling place for those who come after us, if not for ourselves. As you drop the seed, as you plant the sapling, your left hand hardly knows what your right hand is doing. But nature knows, and in due time the Power that sees and works in secret will reward you openly.—*Holmes.*

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits, but like the Plum, is liable to be attacked by the Curculio, and requires the same treatment to prevent its ravages. The tree succeeds best, and the crop is more certain, when planted on a northern exposure, so as to escape injury from late Spring frosts, as the buds and blossoms started too early in the Spring, are often injured from that cause.

- ✓ **Acme**—(Shense)—Large, yellow, red-cheeked, vigorous, hardy and productive. July.
- ✓ **Alberge de Montgamet**—Medium, very early, juicy and excellent, hardy. July.
- ✓ **Blenheim**—(Shipley)—Medium, juicy and good, very hardy, ripens ten days before Moorpark.
- ✓ **Breda**—Rather small, round, deep orange color, rich and high flavored, free, hardy and vigorous. Last July.
- ✓ **Canino Grosso**—Large, juicy and rich, robust and hardy. July.
- ✓ **De Coulange**—Large, fine quality. July.
- ✓ **Dubois**—See Early Golden.
- ✓ **Early Golden**—(Dubois)—Small, roundish-oval, pale orange, flesh yellow, rich and sweet, hardy and productive. Middle July.
- ✓ **Hemskerk**—Large, rich and juicy, resembles Moorpark.
- ✓ **Kaisha**—Medium, fine quality, early.
- ✓ **Large Early**—Large, orange with red cheek, flesh sweet, parts from stone, vigorous and productive. First Aug.
- ✓ **Moorpark**—Large, round, deep orange or brownish-red in sun, flesh firm, rich and juicy, tree vigorous, but forming a short, stout growth. Early Aug.
- ✓ **Orange**—Medium, orange, with ruddy cheek, flesh rather dry, adheres slightly to stone. End July.
- ✓ **Peach**—Large, roundish, yellow with a brownish cheek, juicy and high flavored, a good grower and productive. Aug.
- ✓ **Purple**—Small, pale red, purple in sun, flesh yellow and pleasant, very hardy. Aug.
- ✓ **Royal**—Large, rich, hardy. Ripens just before Moorpark.
- ✓ **Russian**—This class was introduced into this country by the Russian Mennonites, and has little to recommend it save its extreme hardness. In Russia it is grown successfully as far north as 49° of latitude, and in Nebraska has stood uninjured on the high prairies when peaches and American Apricots were killed to the ground. We have a number of the best varieties, but the quality of all is but moderate. Sep.
- ✓ **Shense**—See Acme.
- ✓ **Shipley**—See Blenheim.

NECTARINES.

"He who plants a tree loves others besides himself."

"The best verses I have produced are the trees I have planted."—*Holmes.*

The Nectarine somewhat resembles the Peach. It is a delicious smooth-skin fruit. It is budded on the Peach stock, and sold at the age of one year, being then from three to four feet in height. The same treatment is recommended in overcoming the Curculio as is suggested with the Plum.

- ✓ **Boston**—Large, bright yellow, with red cheek, flesh sweet and pleasant. Freestone. First of Sep.
- ✓ **Downton**—Large, greenish-white, with dark red cheek, flesh rich and high flavored. Freestone. Aug.
- ✓ **Early Violet**—Medium, yellowish-green, with purple cheek, flesh melting, rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Last of Aug.

- Elruge**—Medium, greenish-yellow, dark red cheek, flesh juicy and high flavored. Early Sep.
- Hardwick**—Large, pale green, violet red cheek, juicy and rich. End Aug.
- Milton**—Very large, fine flavor. Sep.
- Newton**—Very large and fine. Sep.
- Pitmaston Orange**—Large, orange and yellow, rich and fine. Freestone. Sep.
- Red Roman**—Large, greenish skin, brown cheek, firm, juicy and vinous. Freestone. Sep.
- Spenser**—Very large, rich and fine. Freestone. Late.
- Victoria**—Very large, one of finest English varieties.

QUINCES.

As the leaves of trees are said to absorb all noxious qualities of the air, and to breathe forth a purer atmosphere, so it seems to me as if they drew from us all sordid and angry passions, and breathed forth peace and philanthropy.—*Irving*.

The Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities.

Apple—See Orange.

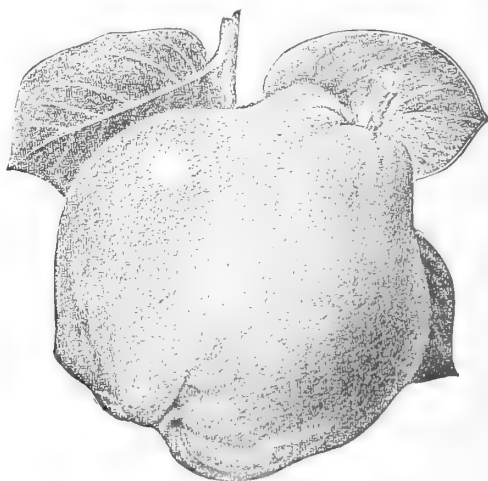
Bourgeat—Large, golden, good quality, a strong grower. Ripens shortly after Orange and keeps until mid-winter.

Champion—Very large, oval, fine quality, long keeper, bears very young. A prolific and constant bearer. Late.

Meech's Prolific—Good size and form and beautiful color, shaped like a handsome pear, with smooth, fine skin, of a bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious and tender, remarkable for its early, regular bearing and great productiveness. Oct.

Orange — (Apple) — Very large, roundish with small neck, bright golden yellow. Tree has rather slender shoots and oval leaves; very productive. Oct.

Rea's Mammoth—Large, rich golden yellow; flesh cooks as tender as the apple and without hard spots or cores, flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. Sure to ripen even in northern latitudes; very hardy and productive. We regard it as the best of all the quinces. Oct.



CHAMPION QUINCE.

SELECT HARDY GRAPES.

So Noah, when he anchor'd safe on
The mountain's top, his lofty haven,
And all the passengers he bore
Were on the new world set ashore,
He made it next his chief design
To plant and propagate a vine.—*Butler*.

No fruit has attained a higher degree of perfection than the Grape, and nothing can be had at so trifling an expense, which is at the same time so healthful and refreshing. It is one of the best specifics for indigestion, and highly prized for medicinal purposes.

It may be planted in many places otherwise waste. It may be trained along the side of a building, or upon a fence that is intended to screen unsightly objects. It is an ornamental vine along the side of a back veranda, or trained to cover an arbor in the garden, or retired part of the lawn. It may be trained upon a trellis in rows.

The time of Grapes for family use can be extended over a very long season by making careful selection from the varieties named below.

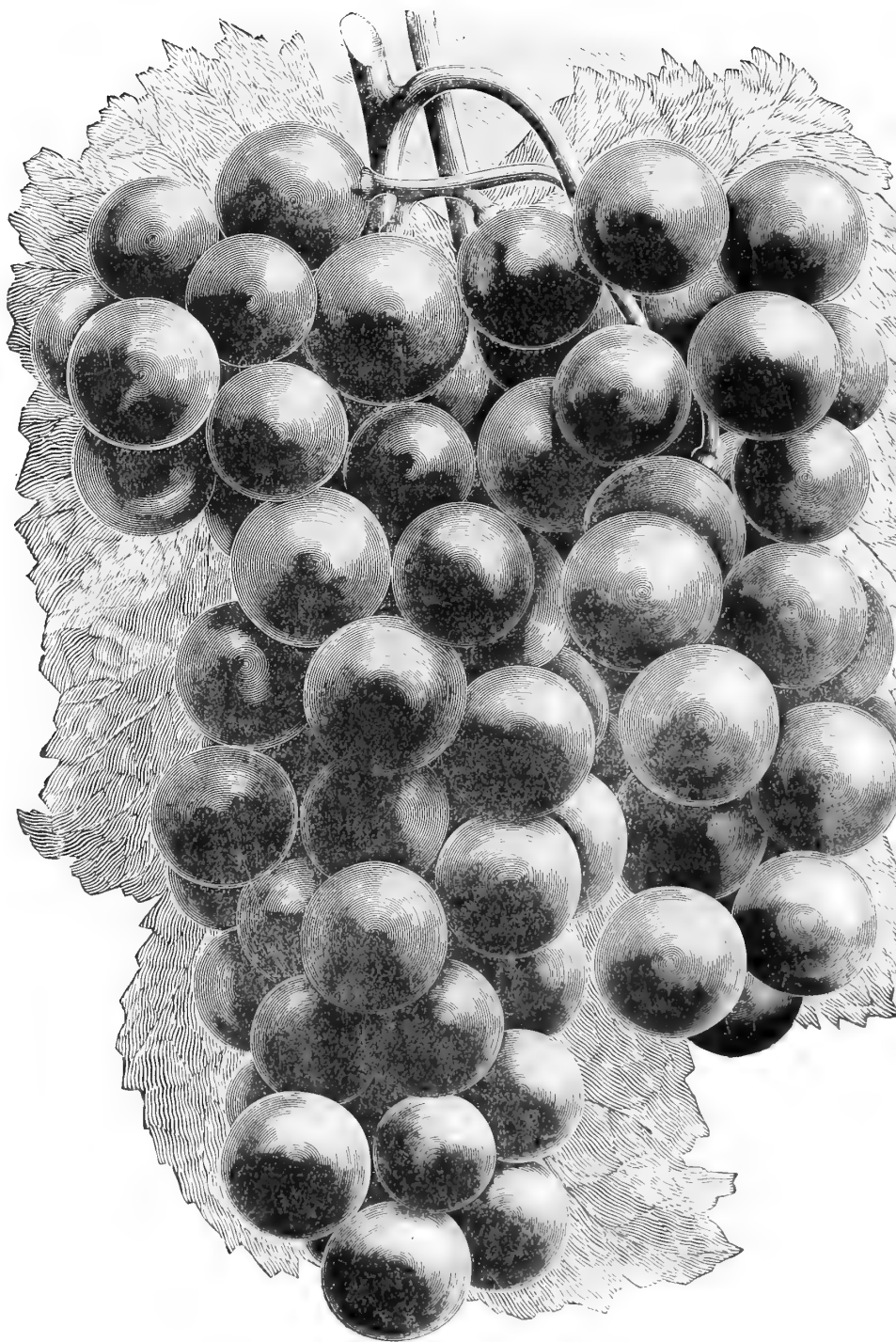
The soil for the Grape should be dry and warm, thoroughly drained, deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that a sunny exposure is desirable—a slope to the south or the west is the best. If a northern incline must be had, only the hardy, early ripening sorts should be planted. Vines should be planted eight to sixteen feet apart, according to the variety, in rows about ten feet apart, as some of the more rapid growing sorts require nearly double the room of others equally vigorous, but compact, short-jointed kinds.

Grape vines should be top-dressed in the spring with well-decomposed manure or ground bone; slacked lime or ashes every third or fourth year is also beneficial. To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. Commencing with a strong two-year-old vine, such as we furnish, allow it to grow the first year without pruning. In November or December—as soon as the wood is thoroughly ripe—cut back the growth nearly to the ground, allowing but three or four buds to remain. Never prune closely to the bud, but leave an inch or two of wood beyond. The following spring allow but two of these buds to throw out shoots; these will be from seven to ten feet long in the fall, and should then be cut back to four or five feet. The next spring these two shoots should be fastened horizontally to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, allow only such buds to grow as will leave the uprights from ten to twelve inches apart; as these grow train them perpendicularly to the upper bars of the trellis. They should be allowed to bear but little this year, as an over-crop will injure the health of the vine. When the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis they should be pinched to prevent further growth. After the vine has shed its foliage and the wood is thoroughly ripe, the upright canes should be cut back to two buds, and, if desirable, the whole vine may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs or earth to protect it through the winter. In the following spring, one bud from each upright should be allowed to throw out a shoot, which should be treated as in the previous year, and may be allowed to bear a little more heavily. The same system should be followed each year.

The best trellis is made by planting posts say twelve to fourteen feet apart, then stretch four wires eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through staples driven into the posts at proper distances from each other to support the wires. The wires should be loosened for the winter, as they contract with cold and would otherwise be liable to draw the posts from their places. When, however, it is not convenient to make a trellis, very good results may be had by simply training to stakes, pursuing the same system of cutting away the old wood and allowing fresh bearing shoots to grow every year. Often a fence or rock may be converted into usefulness and beauty by putting a grape vine on the sunny side and using it as a trellis.

Value for Market.

There is no fruit that yields so great, so quick and so certain a return for the attention necessary for its production as the Grape. Vines have frequently been known to produce *fifty pounds* of fruit the fourth year from planting, and at the common prices of fine Grapes, fifty pounds would be worth from \$4 to \$6. Now, planted eight feet apart, an acre holds 680 vines. If each vine only produced \$2 worth, or \$1.50, this would amount to from \$1,020 to \$1,360 per acre.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE.

BLACK, VERY EARLY, THE KING OF AMERICAN GRAPES.

While many of the older varieties, such as the Concord, Delaware, etc., are now well established, worthy of general cultivation, and necessary in a complete assortment, we believe that some of the newer kinds are destined to supersede them.* The BRIGHTON, MOORE'S EARLY, MOORE'S DIAMOND, NIAGARA, WORDEN, EATON, CAMPBELL'S EARLY and GREEN MOUNTAIN have merits peculiarly their own, which are possessed by none of the older sorts, and afford opportunities for the enjoyment of this luscious fruit offered by none of the varieties of the past.

The following varieties have a tried reputation, and may be relied upon as possessing a well-established superiority in various localities, and are worthy of trial wherever they have not been cultivated. While those who live in sections where certain kinds are specially prosperous, can plant of those known to succeed, those having no such tests for their guide will not go astray by planting the kinds we have indicated above. We might extend the list considerably, but think it best to confine ourselves to the following :

(*b. for black; r. for red; w. for white.*)

Agawam—(Rogers' No. 15) (*r.*)—Dark red, bunch variable in size, sometimes large and handsome, thick skin, pulp soft, sweet and sprightly, very vigorous. Ripens early.

Amber Queen (*r.*)—Hardy and vigorous, fine flavor, early, ripening ahead of Moore's Early.

Bacchus (*b.*)—Bunch compact, shouldered, berry black with blue bloom, small, but valuable for wine and culinary purposes.

Brighton (*r.*)—Large, compact bunches, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, very hardy and productive. Ripens a week to ten days before Delaware.

Brilliant (*r.*)—Bunch and berry large, good quality, thin skin, very hardy and productive. Ripens with Delaware.

Campbell's Early (*b.*)—Bunch and berry large, glossy black, pulp sweet and juicy, seeds small, few in number, and part readily from pulp, thick, heavy foliage, very hardy, early and a great bearer. Ripens with Moore's Early, but keeps either on the vine or in the house for weeks after Moore's Early has decayed and gone. A very great acquisition, and particularly valuable for Canada. Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, was asked to tell the American Pomological Society, at their late meeting, about this new grape. He was evidently too modest to wish to speak of one of his own products, but in deference to those who wished him to do so, he said he considered it the triumph of his life in the way of new fruits. It had been bred in hope of getting an early grape which should equal the great Concord in all respects, and excel it in earliness and quality. This he had accomplished after forty years of crossing and testing. Ripening two weeks before Concord, better in quality, larger in bunch and berry, tougher in skin, and the seeds easily separating from the pulp, together with having a deep black color, make it clearly the best grape for general cultivation.

Catawba (*r.*)—Berries round and of good size when fully ripe, sweet and of good quality. Requires a long season to perfectly mature.

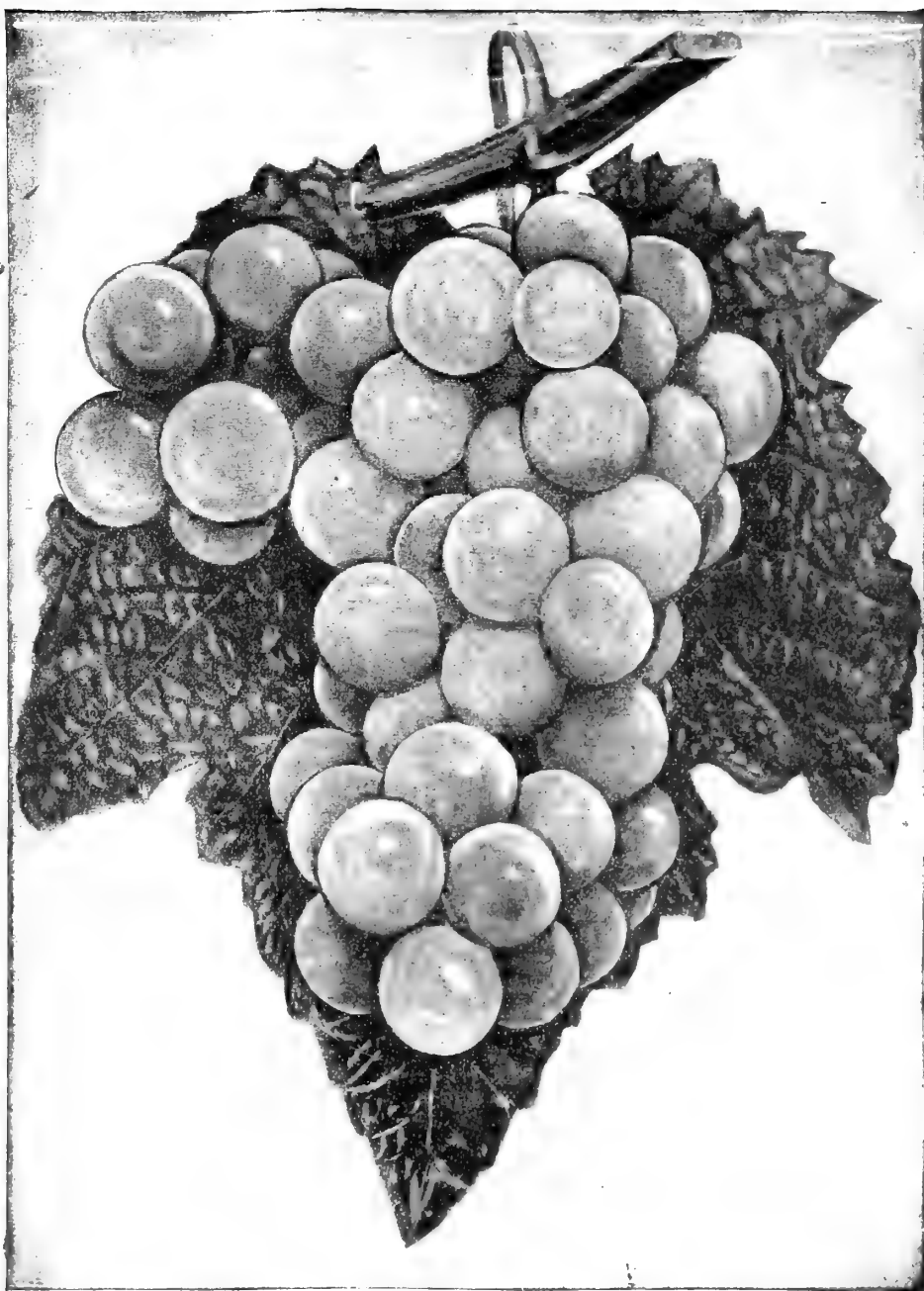
Champion—(Talman) (*b.*)—Bunch and berry medium, thick skin, very early, quality poor, of no value as a family grape, but because of its earliness a profitable market variety.

Clinton (*b.*)—Bunch and berry small, black, pulpy, and of fair quality, a rapid grower and profuse bearer. Used chiefly for wine. Ripens earlier than Isabella.

Colerain (*w.*)—Medium size, light green, ripens early and hangs well on the bunch, skin thin and tender, flesh juicy and sweet.

Concord (*b.*)—Bunch and berry large, round, black, moderately juicy and sweet, universally healthy, vigorous and productive. Ripens 10th to 15th of September.

Crevelling (*b.*)—Bunch somewhat loose, berry medium, good quality. Almost as early as Hartford.



GREEN MOUNTAIN GRAPE.

Delaware (*r.*)—Bunches rather small compact and often shouldered, berries small, round, rose-colored, skin thin, flesh juicy, sweet, with vinous flavor. Vines vigorous, hardy and very productive. Early Sep.

Diana (*r.*)—Same size and color of Catawba, very vigorous, but a shy bearer while young. Ripens with Isabella.

Duchess (*w.*)—Bunch medium to large—rich and delicious, vine vigorous and productive. Ripens before Concord.

Early Ohio (*b.*)—Good sized bunch, berry smaller than Concord, adheres firmly to stem. Very early, hardy and productive.

Eaton (*b.*)—Bunch and Berries very large, compact, shouldered, adheres firmly to the stem, skin thin, pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds, very juicy, very hardy, healthy and productive.

Empire State (*w.*)—Bunch large and shouldered, berry medium to large, and roundish-oval, vine vigorous and hardy.

Eumelan (*b.*)—Bunch good size, compact, shouldered, berry medium, flesh tender, sweet, good quality, moderately vigorous. Ripens just after Hartford.

Gærtner (Rogers' No. 14) (*r.*)—Bunch large, berry very large, round, skin thick, pulp tender and sweet, vigorous and productive. Very showy.

Gæthe (Rogers' No. 1.) (*r.*)—Bunch and berries large, tender, melting, a showy grower, valuable South. Ripens late.

Green Mountain (Winchell) (*w.*)—This extra early grape was found growing in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet. It ripened its fruit there perfectly as early as the latter part of August. Color greenish-white, skin very thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet, contains but one to two seeds only, which separate freely from the pulp, quality superb. We obtained our stock direct from the Green Mountains several years ago, and can therefore assure all purchasers that they will obtain stock of undoubted purity and quality. It is first white grape to ripen.

Hartford (*b.*)—Bunches rather large and moderately compact, berries large, round, covered with bloom, quality medium, hardy and productive. Ripens early.

Herbert (Rogers' No. 44)—Bunch long, compact, berry large, tender, sweet and rich, productive, early.

Iona (*r.*)—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; flesh tender, juicy, high-flavored; keeps till mid-winter; a little earlier than Catawba.

Isabella (*b.*)—Bunches long, large, loose, berries large, oval, juicy, sweet and musky; hardy and vigorous, an immense bearer, a good keeper.

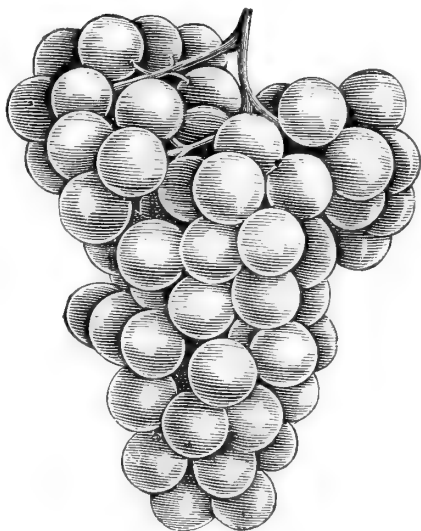
Ives (*b.*)—Bunch medium to large; berries medium; good quality.

Jefferson (*r.*)—Bunch very large, often double-shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish-oval; very vigorous and hardy, excellent quality. Ripens with Catawba.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9) (*r.*)—Bunches and berries medium size, sweet and high-flavored, very aromatic; vigorous and productive. Ripens soon after the Delaware.

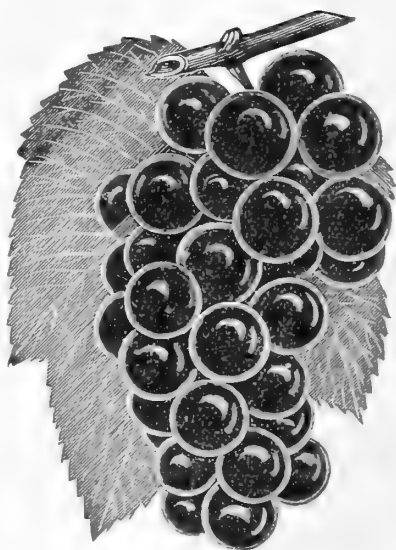
Lady (*w.*)—A white grape. Seedling of the Concord, possessing all the vigor of the parent vine; berries large, light greenish-yellow, skin thin, pulp tender, sweet and rich. Ripens early.

Martha (*w.*)—Bunches and berries medium size; flesh tender, with very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens about with Concord.



THE BRIGHTON GRAPE.

- Masasoit** (Rogers' No. 3) (*r.*)—Berries medium, tender and sweet; a vigorous vine. Early as Hartford.
- Merrimac** (Rogers' No. 19) (*b.*)—Bunch rather large, short and broad, compact, berries large, round, flesh tender nearly to the center, juicy, sweet and high flavored. Early.
- Mills** (*b.*)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered, berry large, round, flesh meaty, juicy, rich, sprightly flavor, skin thick, berries adhere firmly to peduncle, vigorous and productive, a long keeper. Ripens about with Concord.
- Moore's Diamond** (*w.*)—Bunch large, compact, berry medium, flesh juicy and almost without pulp, quality good, vigorous and productive. Early, before Concord.
- Moore's Early** (*b.*)—Bunch large, berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom, flesh pulpy, and good quality, hardy and productive. A desirable market sort because of its extreme earliness.
- Moyer** (*r.*)—Of Canadian origin. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size, resembles Delaware, but ripens earlier and has larger berries. Very hardy. Flavor sweet, delicious and free from foxiness, skin tough but thin, pulp tender and juicy.
- Niagara** (*w.*)—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered, berry large, roundish, uniform, skin thin but tough, pale green, changing to pale yellow when ripe, with thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet; very vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.
- Pocklington** (*w.*)—Bunches very large, sometimes shouldered, berries round, very large and thickly set, light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp, very hardy and strong grower, never mildews in vine or foliage. Ripens after Concord.
- Poughkeepsie** (*r.*)—A little larger than the Delaware and of a similar appearance, good quality, vigorous. Early.
- Rebecca** (*w.*)—Bunch and berry medium, fine flavor, a moderate, slender grower but productive, very hardy. Ripens with Delaware.
- Salem**—(Rogers' No. 53) (*r.*)—Bunch large, compact, berries large, coppery-red, thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, a strong, vigorous vine. Ripens with Concord.
- Senasqua** (*b.*)—Bunch medium to large, compact, berry medium, tender, juicy, sweet, thin skin, vine vigorous and hardy. Ripens with Isabella.
- Ulster's Prolific** (*r.*)—Bunch and berry medium size, very productive, hardy and of good quality. Early.
- Vergennes** (*r.*)—Bunch large, berry large, meaty and tender, very hardy, productive, an excellent late keeper. Ripens with Concord.
- Wilder**—(Rogers' No. 4) (*b.*)—Bunches large, shouldered, compact, flesh tender, sweet and sprightly, quality best, vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord and keeps remarkably well.
- Winchell**—See Green Mountain.
- Woodruff Red** (*r.*)—Bunch and berry large, medium quality, hardy and prolific. Ripens after Concord.
- Worden** (*b.*)—Similar to Concord, but earlier, larger and better quality, vine hardier. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord.
- Wyoming** (*r.*)—Similar to Delaware but larger, tender, sweet, very aromatic, hardy and fairly productive. Ripens before Delaware.



MOORE'S EARLY GRAPE.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit should be had by every real estate owner. It succeeds best in a moderately rich, mellow soil. It should be planted in rows five or six feet apart, leaving the plants about four feet apart in the rows. They require good cultivation and that the ground be kept clear of weeds. Most of the suckers should be cut away to throw the strength into the stock for bearing. All the old canes should be removed immediately after the bearing season is over.

All the tender or half tender kinds will be greatly benefited by protection during the Winter, which may be secured as follows: Raise the earth into a mound or bank between two hills or plants, and bend them down so as to meet and fasten them; cover with a little earth or coarse litter, which will preserve them perfectly till Spring, when they should be loosened, raised and tied to stakes.

(*b.* for black; *r.* for red; *y.* for yellow.)

Amazon—See Fontenay.

Antwerp (*y.*)—Large, pale yellow, canes covered thickly with greenish spines, sweet and rich.

Brandywine—(Susqueco) (*r.*)—Large, bright red, very firm, moderately juicy, sprightly sub-acid, a strong grower, hardy and very productive. Season medium.

Brinckle's Orange (*y.*)—Large, beautiful and delicious, plant tender, when slightly protected very productive.

Caroline (*y.*)—Medium to large, yellow, orange-red, moderately firm, very hardy and prolific, a strong grower, fair quality. Ripens early.

Champlain (*y.*)—Pale yellow, fair cropper. Valuable for the amateur.

Clarke (*r.*)—Large, light crimson, moderately firm, juicy, rich and high flavored, canes erect, hardy and productive.

Columbian (*r.*)—Very large, often an inch in diameter; dark red, bordering on purple, adheres firmly to stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; of rich, sprightly flavor, the best for canning or evaporating, and probably the most productive of all raspberries. A most vigorous grower, canes ten to fifteen feet in length and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody, its roots spreading and penetrate the soil to a great depth, thus enabling it to resist drought. It propagates from the tips and never suckers from the roots. It is very hardy, enduring 28° below zero without injury.

Conrath (*b.*)—Large, good quality, firm, strong grower, hardy and productive, a fine evaporator. Medium season.

Cuthbert—(Queen of Market) (*r.*)—Very large, measuring three inches round, conical, rich crimson, very firm, sweet, rich and luscious, medium to late, very hardy. A most valuable market sort.

Doolittle (*b.*)—An improved variety of the common *Black Cap*. Medium size, dark purplish-black, with pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Much esteemed for cooking. Entirely hardy.

Earhart—(Ever Bearing) (*b.*)—Large, jet black, good quality, robust grower, very hardy.

Ever Bearing—See Earhart.

Eureka (*b.*)—Large, black, free from bloom, excellent quality, strong, upright grower, very hardy and productive. Ripens with Palmer.

Fastolf (*r.*)—Large, purplish-red, rather soft, juicy, high flavored, productive.

Fontenay—(Henrietta, Amazon) (*r.*)—Very large, roundish, conical, purplish-red, sprightly, rich, firm, plant dwarf, stout, suckers abundant. Produces second crop in autumn if canes are cut to ground in spring.

Franconia (*r.*)—Large, purplish-red, juicy, little acid, but fine quality, strong and productive. Medium to late.

Gault (*b.*)—Large, beautiful, black, rich, fine flavor, a perpetual bearer, ripening at time of Gregg, and continuing to bear on young wood until killed by frost, not a few scattering berries, but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip.



COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

Golden Queen (*y.*)—Large, beautiful, amber color, firm and fine quality, vigorous, hardy and very productive.

Gregg (*b.*)—One of most valuable of Black Caps. Fruit larger than Mammoth Cluster, good quality, ripens some days later than Mammoth Cluster, hardy, vigorous and great yielder.

Hansell (*r.*)—Medium to large, bright crimson, fine flavor, canes vigorous, hardy, prolific. Earliest of all.

Henrietta—See Fontenay.

Herstine (*r.*)—Large, roundish, conical, light crimson, moderately firm, parts freely from the core, rich and highly perfumed, a strong grower, hardy and very productive. Season early to medium.



COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

Hilborn (*b.*)—Large, jet black, best quality very hardy and productive. Ripens nearly a week later than Souhegan, and bears a long time.

Hornet (*r.*)—Very large conical crimson-red, best quality, vigorous, upright grower. Season late.

Hudson River Antwerp (*r.*)—Large, conical, red with slight bloom, flesh firm, excellent quality, very hardy and productive.

Johnston's Sweet (*b.*)—Rather smaller than Gregg, of same color, strong grower and hardy, high quality and delicious sweetness; ripening with Souhegan. Stands up well in picking and handling. Valuable for evaporating.

Kansas (*b.*)—Large, jet black, almost free from bloom, firm, best quality, strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, enormous cropper. Ripens just after Palmer.

Knevett (*r.*)—Very large, red, juicy, soft, good quality.

Lotta *b.*)—Large, glossy black, good quality, a strong grower, very productive. Ripens with or shortly before Gregg



CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY.

Loudon (*r.*)—Large, dark crimson, good quality, very hardy and prolific, remains on bush very long, a fine shipper.

Mammoth Cluster (*b.*)—Large, dark purplish-black, very juicy and high flavored, perfectly hardy, bears transportation to the most distant market. Ripens just after Souhegan and precedes Gregg.

Marlboro (r.)—The largest Early Red, ripening a trifle later than Hansell. Good but not high quality, cane hardy and productive. The best early red raspberry for the North.

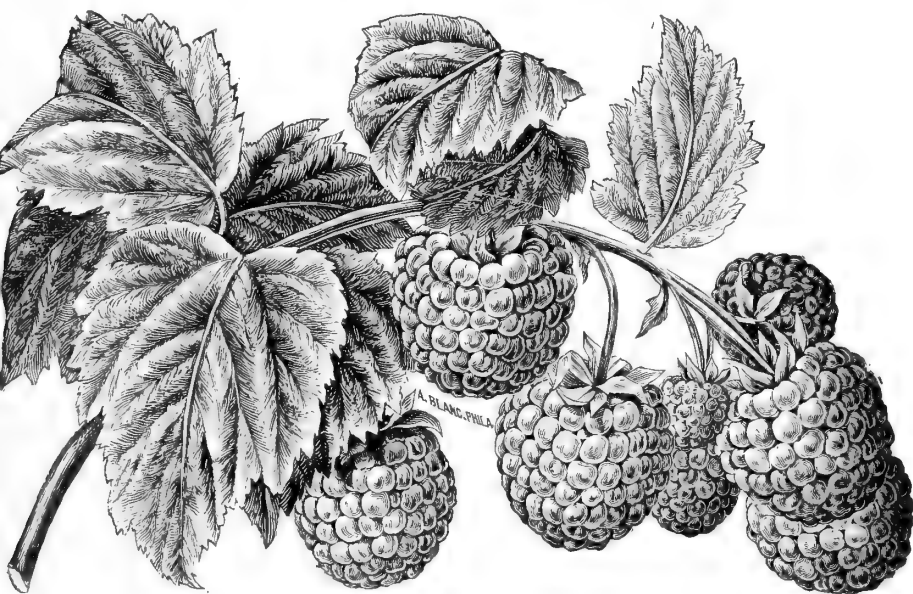
Miller (r.)—Large, bright red, core small, rich flavor, stout, vigorous grower, canes not as tall as Cuthbert, very hardy and enormously productive. Ripens early.

Muskingum (b.)—Large, good flavor, free from musky odor, resembles Shaffer, firmer. Good for canning, jellies, etc.

Ohio (b.)—The greatest producer among Black Caps. For canning and evaporating the most profitable. Berry not quite as large as Gregg, but of finer quality, and the plants more hardy and will bear more successive crops.

Palmer's Seedling (b.)—Large, good quality, very hardy, wonderfully productive, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of the berry. It ripens at the same time as Souhegan.

Philadelphia (r.)—Medium, round, dark red, mild, sub-acid, moderately firm, canes strong, stocky, almost without spines, valuable for marketing, requires no winter protection.



GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.*

Progress (b.)—An early variety from New Jersey, very hardy, vigorous and productive, a promising sort.

Rancocas (r.)—An early red, said to be worthy of general cultivation.

Reliance (r.)—Large, round, dark red, firm, with pleasant sprightly acid flavor, hardy, vigorous and productive.

Shaffer's Colossal (b.)—Large, and of a dull, purplish color, luscious, rich, sprightly flavor; very hardy, and productive. Season medium to late.

Souhegan, or Tyler (b.)—Large, black, without bloom, medium quality, very hardy, great bearer. Ripens a little before Mammoth Cluster.

Superlative (r.)—Large, conical, dull red; six good fruit weigh an ounce; fine flavor, canes stout, very heavy cropper.

Susqueco—See Brandywine.

Thompson's Early Prolific (r.)—Medium, red, vigorous and productive. Early ripener.

Turner (r.)—Medium, fine red color, moderately firm, juicy and sweet. Hardy, standing uninjured where many varieties have winter-killed outright. Season early.

Tyler—See Souhegan.



GAULT RASPBERRY.

CURRENTS.

Currents form a wholesome Summer fruit. The many purposes to which they can be devoted, and the ease with which they are cultivated, make them very desirable. They will grow in any common garden, but will be benefited by keeping the ground mellow and loose and free from grass, and occasionally thinning out the old wood.

Value for Market.

Very few people have any adequate idea of the great profit of Currant growing. The Rev. Dr. Cannon has sold from one-sixteenth of an acre 15 bushels, besides what his family used. He received \$4 to \$5 per bushel. His bushes then yielded at the rate of 240 bushels per acre, which at \$5 per bushel is \$1,200 and \$4 is \$960 per acre.

T. B. Wakeman has 10 acres of Currants which have averaged more than \$500 per acre.

(*b.* for black; *r.* for red; *w.* for white.)

Black Champion (*b.*)—A variety from England. One of the best black currants yet introduced. Bunches very large, excellent flavor, a strong grower and very productive.

Black English (*b.*)—An old favorite, good for jellies, etc.

Black Naples (*b.*)—An excellent variety, large; a good cropper.

Cherry (*r.*)—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive.

Crاندall (*r.*)—A native red-black seedling of the Western wild currant; productive, a vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting, free from all attacks of insect enemies, but fruit is poor quality.

Fay's Prolific (*r.*)—The leading market variety, extra large stem and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. We consider this one of the best.

La Versailles (*r.*)—Very large, red, bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the best and should be in every collection.

Lee's Prolific (*b.*)—An English production. Large and of superior quality, a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

North Star (*r.*)—Bunches average 4 inches in length and are freely produced; single berries not as large as Cherry; very sweet and rich quality, firm, a good market sort, extremely hardy, strong grower and very productive.

Prince Albert (*r.*)—Berry large, light red, bunch long; erect grower and immense bearer, foliage distinct. Ripens late.

Prince of Wales (*b.*)—A black sort of merit.

Pomona (*r.*)—Good size, clear bright red, has but few and small seeds, very sweet, easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, a vigorous grower and hardy. Bears early.

Ruby Castle (*r.*)—An old English variety, resembles Victoria. Bunch long and large, bright red, carries foliage and fruit late.

Red Dutch (*r.*)—An old variety, excellent and well known. Medium size, good quality, bunch long, an upright grower and prolific.

Victoria (*r.*)—Large, bright red, with very long bunches, a good bearer. Late.

Victoria Black (*b.*)—A new black of great promise, long bunches and good-sized berries, a heavy cropper, robust habits.

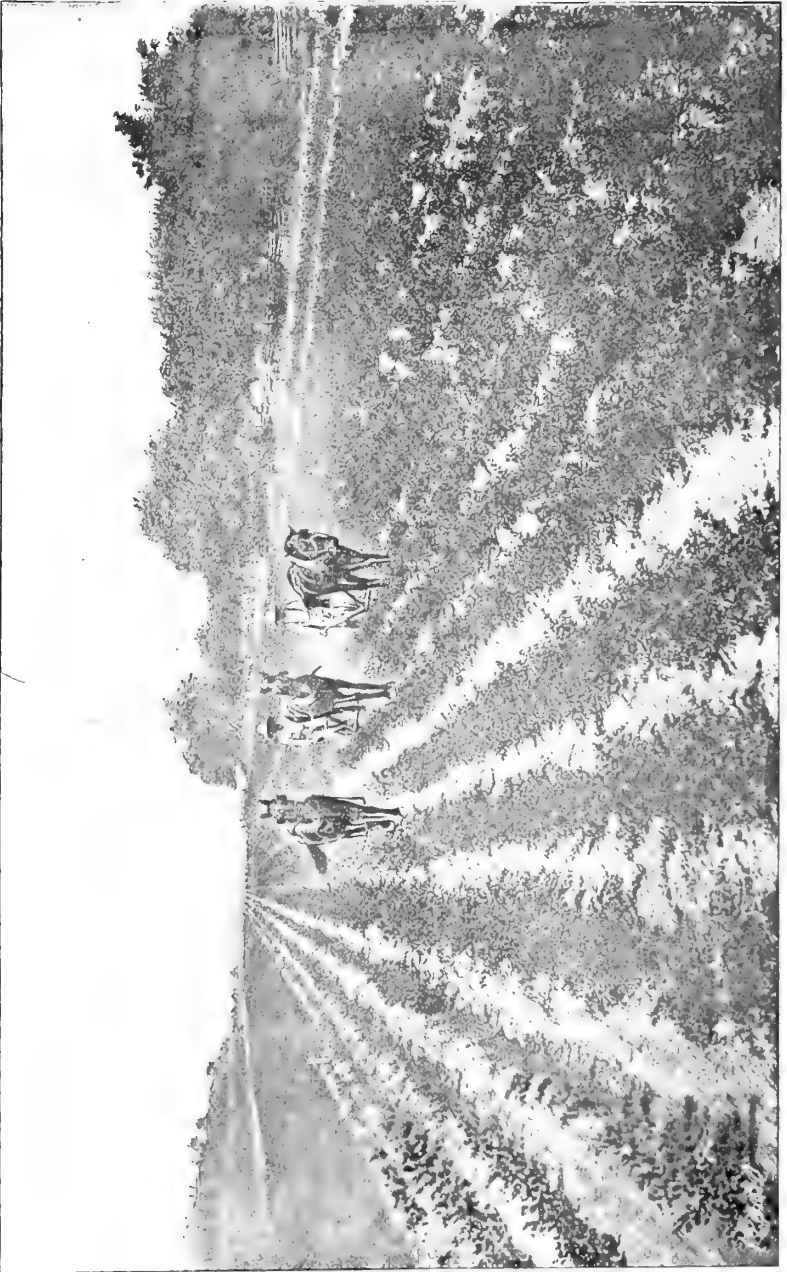
White Dutch (*w.*)—An excellent and well-known sort. Medium size, good quality.

White Grape (*w.*)—Very large, yellowish-white, sweet or very mild acid, excellent quality; very distinct from the White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

White Gondoin (*w.*)—A large, light-colored sort, sweet, vigorous and productive.

Wilder (*r.*)—Bunch and berries large, bright red, good quality, strong grower and prolific.





CULTIVATING A FIELD OF GOOSEBERRIES.

LOGAN BERRY.

This is a decided novelty, being a hybrid between a Blackberry and Raspberry. Fruit as large as the Blackberry and of same shape. Color dark red when fully ripe. Partakes of the flavor of the Blackberry and Raspberry. Pleasant, mild, vinous.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry thrives best on a cool, deep, rich soil. It should be annually pruned in the spring, and will be benefited by mulching with manure, which should be left on the surface till after the crop has been gathered.

The varieties we offer below are not subject to mildew, which has been a source of discouragement to many growers.

Value for Market.

The interest in, and demand for, this fruit is constantly growing. The expense of cultivation is light and the returns yielded by it are most satisfactory. One firm, from one and one-half acres, sold \$900 worth of fruit. Good plants should produce 200 bushels per acre the third year from planting, and from 300 to 400 bushels the fifth year. The price being from \$4 to \$6 per bushel usually.

American Varieties.

Chautauqua—Very large, light yellow, free from spines and hairs, very vigorous and a great yielder, a strong grower, thick-skinned, but very sweet and of good flavor. Recommended very strongly by N. Y. Experimental Station.

Columbus—Large, oval, greenish-yellow, of finest quality, robust grower, with large spines or thorns, foliage large and glossy, free from mildew. We consider it one of the best.

Downing—Large, oval, greenish-white, very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots, foliage heavy, covering the fruit from the sun and resisting mildew; bears most abundantly and is profitable for market and home use.

Golden Prolific—Large, deep golden-yellow, quality excellent, very productive, perfectly hardy and usually free from mildew.

Houghton—Small to medium, roundish-oval, pale red, sweet, very vigorous and productive, not subject to mildew.

Pale Red—Medium, red, good flavor, a rapid, vigorous grower, enormous bearer, never mildews.

Red Jacket—Large, red, of best quality, hardy and prolific.

Success—Large, greenish-yellow, early, hardy, vigorous, and of excellent quality.

Triumph—Very large, greenish-yellow, good quality, free from mildew, very productive; a sure annual bearer.

Foreign Varieties.

There are very few of these that succeed here, on account of their liability to mildew, and also being more or less uncertain. The following varieties are believed to be exempt from these drawbacks, and we therefore offer them, believing that they will meet every requirement of a first-class Gooseberry.

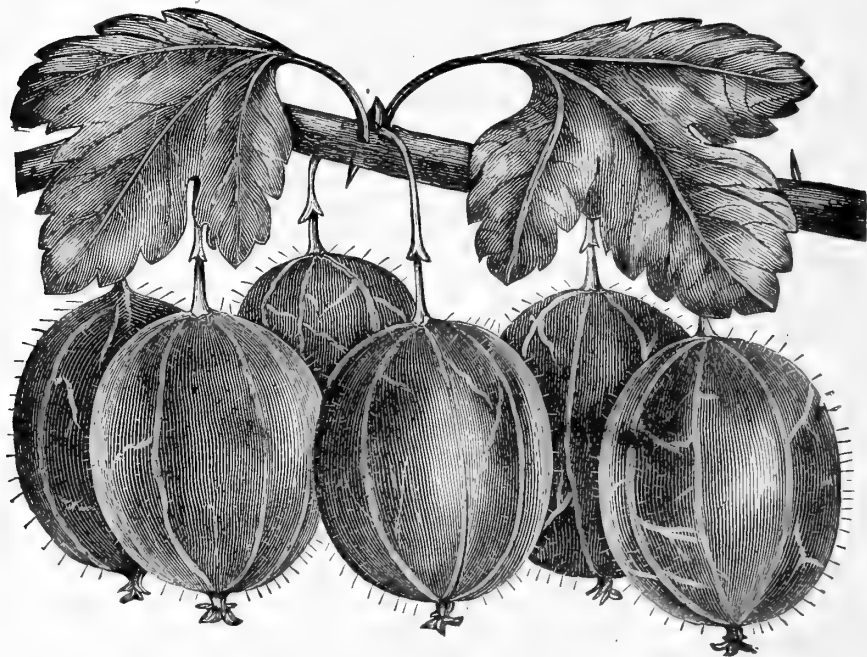
Crown Bob—Large, roundish-oval, red, hairy, of first quality.

Industry—Unequaled for size, flavor and productiveness, large size, dark red, hairy or rough, very pleasant and agreeable flavor.

Keepsake—Very large, straw-colored, of excellent quality, carries well to market; bloom is protected by early foliage, making it a sure cropper. One of the earliest varieties now known.

Lancashire Lad—Large, smooth, bright red, fine quality, strong grower and productive.

Pearl—A new white variety which we consider first-class. Similar to Downing in size, and mildew-proof. We have tested this with satisfactory results and consider it a fine berry.



BRANCH OF INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

White Smith—Large, roundish-oblong, yellowish-white, slightly downy, good quality.

BLACKBERRIES.

The cultivation of this very delicious and healthy fruit is attended with so little trouble and expense that every garden, however small, should have at least one dozen plants. For cooking purposes they are unsurpassed, and will yield a dark wine of excellent quality.

Any moderately rich soil will answer for their cultivation, but to avoid a too strong growth and straggling habit, the ends of the shoots must be occasionally pinched during the growing season, thereby encouraging the plants to form dwarf bushes, it being easier to work among them, and at the same time make the plants produce a larger crop and finer berries.

An annual dressing with manure will produce an excellent effect on the succeeding crop of fruit.

Value for Market.

Purdy & Johnston have received about \$650 per acre from their Blackberries. The bushes averaged 100 bushels per acre and sold at from 20 to 22 cents a quart.

William Parry, the well-known fruit grower, says that "At the average price at which Blackberries have sold in the market for ten years, a field with ordinary treatment will yield from \$400 to \$500 per acre, net."



MR. RATHBUN AND HIS WONDERFUL NEW BLACKBERRY.

- Agawam**—Medium, jet black, sweet, melting to the core, hardy and prolific. Early.
- Ancient Briton**—Medium, melting, without core, hardy and very prolific. A valuable sort.
- Bangor**—Large, jet black, splendid quality, very hardy and enormously productive. very valuable in extreme North. Ripens very early.
- Dewberry**—See Lucretia.
- Dorchester**—Medium to large, oblong, shining black, juicy and good quality, strong grower and moderate bearer.
- Early Cluster**—Medium to large, best quality, sweet, no hard core, firm and a good shipper, vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens with Wilson's Early.
- Early Harvest**—Small size, fair quality and very early, vigorous and productive, tender.
- Early King**—Medium, good quality, hardy and productive. Ripens early. A valuable market sort.
- Eldorado**—Medium, jet black, melting, sweet and rich, hardy and very productive.
- Erie**—(Uncle Tom)—Large, good quality, very hardy, vigorous and productive, very early. Ripening before Wilson's Early. We commend it most highly.



ERIE BLACKBERRY.

- Kittatinny**—Very large, slightly conical, shining black, moderately firm, sweet, rich, and excellent, canes strong. very productive and hardy.
- Lawton**—See New Rochelle.
- Lucretia**—(Dewberry)—A trailing form of the Blackberry, with large, beautiful, luscious fruit. Ripens between the Raspberry and Blackberry.
- Minnewaski**—Large, early, very hardy, a great bearer.
- New Rochelle**—(Lawton)—Large, oval, black, sweet and juicy; an old favorite; hardy and productive.
- Ohmer**—Large, finest flavor, very hardy and productive. Late season.
- Rathbun**—The berries are exceedingly large, glossy, jet black and of good quality.
- Snyder**—Medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; extremely hardy, enormously productive. Ripens in good season.

Stone's Hardy—Medium, good quality, very hardy and productive. Ripens after Snyder.

Taylor—One of the largest blackberries grown, best quality, melting and without core, very productive and as hardy as the Snyder.

Uncle Tom—See Erie.

Wachusett—Medium size, oblong, oval, firm, sweet and of good quality, good keeper, ships well, valuable for market, plant vigorous, very hardy, and *comparatively free from thorns*.

Wilson's Early—Large, very early, beautiful dark color, of sweet, excellent flavor, very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.

Wilson Junior—Large; measures three and one-quarter inches around crosswise, and three and three-fourths inches around lengthwise; produces its fruit in immense clusters, ripens evenly, becomes sweet as soon as black, holds its color well after being picked, and brings the highest price in the market. Ripens early in July.

ASPARAGUS.

To prepare a bed, dig the soil deep and incorporate in it a heavy coat of rotten manure or well decomposed compost. Plant the roots in rows four to six feet apart, and three feet between the roots, about eight or ten inches deep. Cover the bed in the Autumn with manure and fork it in in the Spring.

Columbian Mammoth White—Produces shoots that are white and remain so as long as fit for use, very robust and vigorous in habit.

Conover's Colossal—Immense size, remarkably tender and high flavored, vigorous grower, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter, color deep green and crown very close. Can be cut one year sooner than the other varieties.

Giant—The Giant was formerly the only kind grown, but is now superseded by the above improved variety.

Palmetto—An extra early variety, tender and of good flavor, productive.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

The large size, fine texture and superior quality of this new variety over the old cultivated "*Pie Plant*" cannot be conceived by those who have never grown it.

We have frequently grown stalks, with ordinary cultivation, as thick as a man's wrist, and from three to four feet in length, and with deep and rich cultivation this is usually the case; in fact, no plant is more benefited by a heavy coat of strong, rich manure, than the Rhubarb.

The plants should be set four feet apart each way, and the stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.

Early Scarlet—Rather small, early and good.

Myatt's Linnæus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality will hardly recognize the old "*Pie Plant*." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Largest and best of all.

Queen—Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stalks of finest quality, of decided pink color.

Victoria—Early, tender, medium size.

HORSE RADISH.

No garden should be without its Horse Radish. As a relish for meats, etc., it is unsurpassed.

The land should be rich, well manured, plowed deeply, harrowed and free from lumps. As it is a great vegetable to spread, plant in a roomy space by itself. Make

rows 15 inches apart, set plants 12 inches from each other. Plant shoots about five inches long, making holes for same with a stick, and set them about two inches under the soil. Have the shoots cut squarely across the bottom, but cut slanting at the top, in order that one side may be a little longer than the other.

Keep free from weeds for the first and second seasons, after which the Horse Radish will take care of itself.

MULBERRIES.

O, the mulberry tree is of trees the queen,
Bare long after the rest are green ;
But as time steals onward, while none perceives,
Slowly she clothes herself with leaves—
Hides her fruit under them, hard to find ;—
—D. M. Mulock.

The Mulberry is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worthy of a place in every collection. Plant in deep, rich, sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning, and is of easy culture.

Downing's Everbearing—Large, dark purplish-black, flesh juicy, rich, sprightly and delicious ; very productive, and ripening its fruit in succession for a long time.

Kansas Everbearing—Large, excellent quality, hardy and productive. Ripens in Strawberry time, continuing through the season.

New American—The best variety for fruit, excellent quality, hardy and productive. Ripe from June 15th to September 20th.

Russian—Very hardy, and a rapid grower ; specimens six years old are twenty feet high and six to eight inches in diameter ; very prolific, commencing to fruit when three years old. The berries are small, varying from white to black, and are good for dessert and fine for jellies. The leaves are the best for raising silk cocoons, which are of the first quality.

White—(*Morus Alba*)—Mostly cultivated for silk ; produces a small, white fruit.

Youngken's Seedling—Similar to the Downing. Fruit not quite so large, and ripens its crop at one time. Very prolific.

NUTS.

A remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees has occurred in the past few years. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profit or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products, the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large per cent. on the investment.

Almond Hard-Shell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

Almond, Soft-Shell—This is the "Ladies' Almond" of the shops, and although preferable to the former, is not quite so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich.

Butternut—(White Walnut)—A fast-growing native tree, producing a large, longish nut, prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Chestnut, Japan—Very distinct from all other Chestnuts. Dwarf grower, productive, usually producing nuts when two or three years old. Nuts of immense size, far surpassing all other kinds ; of fair quality when outside skin is removed.

Chestnut, American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. Timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the Chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth.

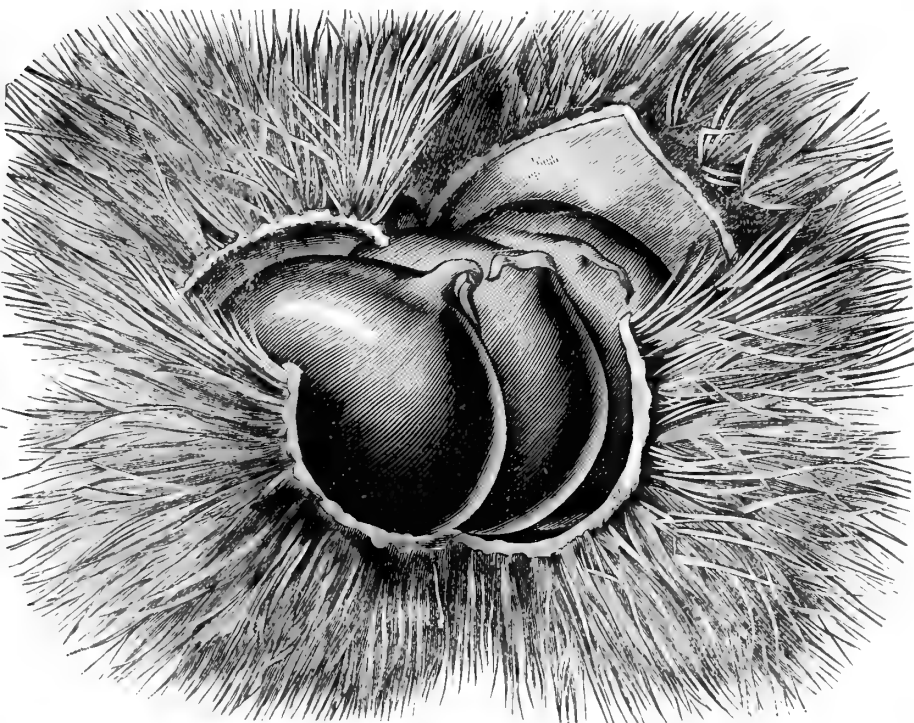
Chestnut, Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not as hardy.

Filbert American—Smaller, and with a thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor; hardy and productive.

Filbert, English—Of easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly, nuts nearly round, rich and of excellent flavor. Admired by all for the dessert.

Filbert, Kentish Cob—One of the largest and finest of Filberts, oblong, meaty, and of excellent quality.

Hickory, Shell Bark—To our taste, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this in quality. It possesses a peculiar, rich, nutty flavor excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel.



CHESTNUT, SPANISH.

Kentish Cob—See Filbert.

Madeira Nut—See Walnut, English.

Pecan—This is a native nut belonging to the (*Carya*) Hickory Nut family. The tree is of tall growth, and bears abundantly. Not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

Shell-Bark—See Hickory.

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality. ♣

Walnut, English Dwarf Prolific—(*Præparturiens*)—A dwarf variety of English Walnut. Commences bearing very young; very prolific; nuts like the parent.

Walnut, French, English, or Madeira Nut—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. Where hardy it produces immense crops of its thin shelled, delicious nuts, which are always in demand at good prices. Fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. In California and the South, large orchards have been planted that are yielding immense profits. Not hardy enough for general culture in the North.

Walnut, French, Chaberte—One of the best. Very productive, extra fine quality.

Walnut, Japan Sieboldi—Perfectly hardy here, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves, bears young and abundantly, one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters, resembles Butternut in shape and quality, smaller with smoother and thinner shell. Worthy of extensive planting.

Walnut, Japan, Max Cordiformis—Differs from Sieboldi in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed, flattened, resembling somewhat Shell-bark Hickory.

FIGS.

Although not quite hardy in the Northern States, Figs will survive the winter by merely bending the tops to the ground and covering them with soil. In the protected yards of our cities these plants need only wrapping in straw to insure a crop of fruit. The most certain plan is to grow them in large boxes and place in cold green-houses or cellars during the winter months. Most of them ripen in Aug.

Angelique—Medium, skin yellow, flesh rose-colored, very good.

Black Ischia—Medium, skin deep purple, flesh sweet, rich.

Brown Ischia—Medium size, rich and excellent.

Castle Kennedy—Very large.

Col. de Signora Bianca—Large, skin greenish-white, flesh red.

Early Violet—Brownish-purple, small, very hardy and bears abundantly.

Madeleine—Medium size, pale greenish-yellow, flesh rose-colored, bears abundantly.

Madeleine Early—Large, skin gray, flesh white, very productive.

Pregussata—Small, round, skin purplish-brown, flesh deep red, rich and luscious.

Roi du Noir—Black.

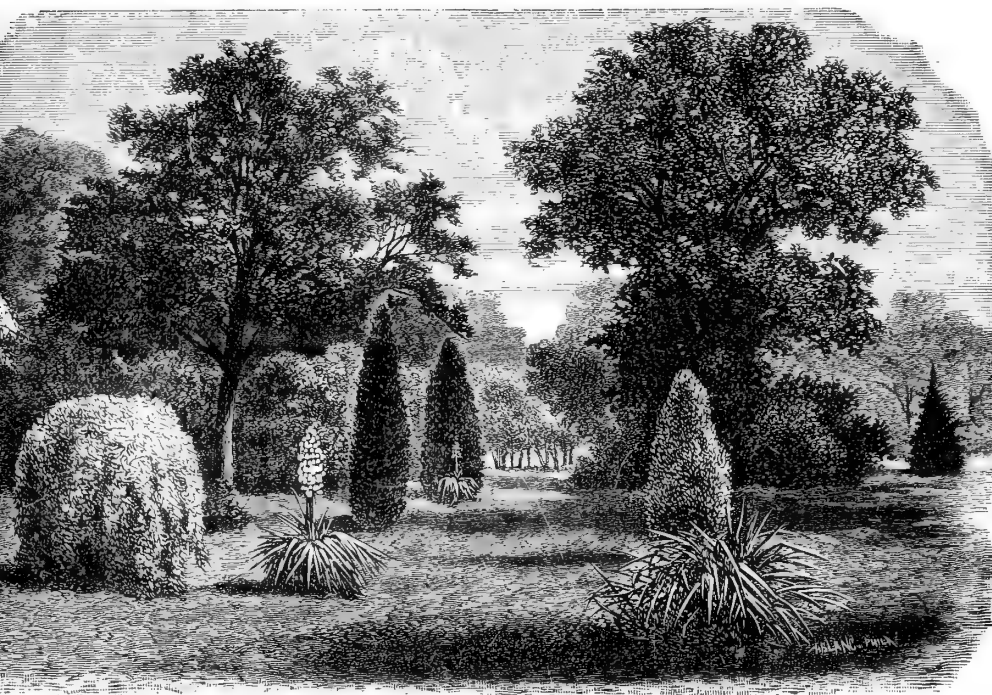
Turkey—Brownish-purple, large, rich and excellent.

White Genoa—Large, yellowish-white, flesh tinted with red, very rich and good.

PERSIMMON AMERICAN.

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is tolerably hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frost.





Ornamental Department.

Brief Suggestions to Planters.

He who plants a tree,
 He plants love ;
 Tents of coolness spreading out above
 Wayfarers, he may not live to see.
 Gifts that grow are best ;
 Hands that bless are blest ;
 Plant ! Life does the rest.
 Heaven and earth help him who plants a tree.
 And his work its own reward shall be.—*Lucy Larcom.*

What to Plant.—Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue everything that is liable to suffer from severe cold.

We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds.—No difficulty can be experienced by any one in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendron and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendron and Azalea require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigelia, Deutzia, Spirea, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Almond, Lilac, Snowball, Althæa, Pæony, Phlox and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by proper use of the various families! Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast.

Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the flowering season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places.—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habits of growth and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds, hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

When to Plant—Deciduous trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Spring is the best time for Evergreens generally.

How to Plant—Preparation of the Roots—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones intended for the frame-work of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitæ and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub, and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs.—Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regu-

larity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor are necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelias, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange, flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas, and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs, is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens.—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

In the following list are included trees which drop their leaves in winter, and also deciduous coniferous trees like the Larch, Deciduous Cypress, etc. To facilitate selections for particular purposes, we group them in THREE CLASSES :

CLASS A.—A list of Deciduous Trees, with full descriptions.

CLASS B—Drooping or Weeping Trees.

CLASS C—Trees with unusual characteristics of foliage, bark, etc.

To enable planters to select trees with proper judgment as to their ultimate size at maturity, the following figures, immediately following the name of the tree, are used to designate the different sizes :

- 1.—Trees which attain a height of 50 feet and upwards.
- 2.— “ “ “ 20 to 40 feet.
- 3.— “ “ “ 10 to 20 “
- 4.— “ “ “ 1 to 8 “

Class A.—Deciduous Trees.—Upright and Drooping.

*“ No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar.”—Cowper.*

ALDER.—[*Alnus.*]

The cut-leaved varieties are among the finest ornamental trees, and are rapid and robust growers. All bear showy catkins which are ornamental and distinct. They thrive in moist locations.

Black or Speckled (*Incana*) 3—Oval, dark green foliage ; will grow on dry soil.

Cut-leaved (*Laciniata*) 2—Excellent as an individual specimen. Of pyramidal habit, bearing dark deeply lacinated foliage ; vigorous and hardy.

European or Common (*Glutinosa*) 1—Rapid growing, when matured 30 to 60 feet high ; foliage roundish, wedge-shaped and wavy. Especially adapted to moist situations.

Firma—2—From Japan. Foliage resembles the cherry, being glossy and ornamental.

- Imperial Cut-leaved** (*Laciniata Imperialis*) 2—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicately and deeply cut foliage; hardy, and of vigorous growth, forming an open and handsomely shaped head, fifteen to twenty feet high when fully grown.
- Incana Laciniata.** 2—A distinct, handsome tree, with regularly lacinated foliage.
- Linden-Leaved** (*Tiliacea*) 3—Medium size, with large, handsome, cordate, dark green leaves; very distinct.

ALMOND [*Amygdalus*.]

See "*Prunus*" in *Ornamental Shrubs for Dwarf Varieties*.

- Large Double-Flowering** (*communis flore roseo pleno*) 3—Double rose-colored, blossoms like small roses, in May.
- Davidiana.** 3—Pink flowers; first tree to flower.
- Striped Bark** (*Communis striata*) 4—Bark and foliage yellow striped, very ornamental.
- White-Flowered** (*Davidiana alba*) 4—Single white flowers before leaves; very attractive and one of first trees to flower in the spring.

AMELANCHIER [*Mespilus*.]

Low-growing Trees with White, Showy Flowers in the Spring. Effective in Grouping with tall Shrubs.

- June Berry, Wild Pear, Service Tree, or Shad Blow** (*Botryapium*) 2—White flowers in profusion early in April, succeeded by small, purplish, palatable fruit ripe in July. One of the finest very early flowering trees.
- Oval-Leaved** (*Ovalis*) 3—A handsome, round-headed, small tree; has bright scarlet berries in autumn.
- Snowy Mespilus** (*Botryapium Spicata*) 3—Large, white flowers in early spring; especially valuable for small lawns.

ASH [*Fraxinus*.]

All these are of Rapid Growth, and are Clean, Healthy, Vigorous Trees.

- Alba Argentea Marginata.** 2—Medium size, elegantly variegated foliage; the inside of leaf is a deep green, while the margins are silvery-white.
- American Black, or Water** (*Sambucifolia*) 2—Small growth and good form; its leaves are broader than the White Ash.
- American White** (*Americana*) 2—A well known native tree. Good in parks, grounds, or streets.
- Aucuba-Leaved** (*Aucubæfolia*) 2—A distinct variety, gold-blotched leaves; valuable for grouping with purple-leaved trees.
- Bosc's** (*Bosci*) 2—Foliage dark and glossy, with woolly, brown shoots.
- Bungeana.** 2—Large, dark green foliage; a vigorous grower.
- Cloth-Like Leaved** (*Pannosa*) 2—This is similar to Bosc's, but more downy and with larger foliage.
- Concavæfolia fol. var.** 2—Close pyramidal habit; the leaves, at first a rich green, become spotted and finally turn almost white.
- Dwarf Crisp-Leaved** (*Atrövirens crispa*) 3—Of dwarf habit with very dark green curled foliage.
- Dwarf Globe Headed** (*Globosa*) 3—Fine globular growth and small, myrtle-like foliage.
- Elegantissima.** 2—Foliage narrow and willow-like.
- European, or English** (*Excelsior*) 2—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds; does well on low, damp soil.
- European Flowering** (*Ornus*) 3—Grows from 20 to 30 feet high; flowers greenish-white, fringe-like, produced early in June in large clusters on the ends of the branches.
- Golden Barked** (*Aurea*) 2—A distinct tree at all times, especially in winter, because of its yellow bark and twisted branches.
- Golden-Leaved** (*Excelsior foliis aureis*) 2—Bright yellow foliage, very effective.

- Green** (*viridis*) 3—A western variety, of dwarfer growth than the White Ash.
- Hooded-Leaved** (*Cucullata*) 2—Erect, pyramidal growth; foliage twisted and curled in a singular manner; an odd looking tree.
- Longicuspis**—2—Large, downy foliage, a rapid, upright grower.
- Novæ Angliæ**—2—Dark green foliage, very distinct.
- Oregon** (*Oregana*) 2—Large growth and distinct.
- Patamophila**—2—Spreading habit, dark, green foliage and reddish-brown bark.
- Round-Leaved Flowering** (*Rotundifolia*) 3—A distinct beautiful flowering tree with handsome foliage.
- Rufons Haired** (*rufa*) 2—An American variety; upright habit, with dark green, single leaves, occasionally in threes.
- Single-Leaved** (*Monophylla*) 2—Single, broad leaves, instead of pinnate foliage.
- Single Cut-Leaved** (*Monophylla laciniata*) 2—Single leaves, with margins finely cut.
- Walnut-Leaved** (*Juglandifolia*) 2—A native tree with flowers in May.
- Weeping** (*Pendula*) 2—A well-known sort; covers a great space and grows rapidly; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees.
- Willow-Leaved** (*Salicifolia*) 2—Long, willow leaves; fine habit and rapid growth.

BEECH [*Fagus*.]

A very elegant lawn tree, and when it attains age, can hardly be surpassed. Noted for rich, glossy foliage.

- American** (*Ferruginea*) 1—A well-known native sort.
- Broad-Leaved** (*Macrophylla*) 2—Large foliage, a vigorous variety, distinct and fine.
- Crested or Curled** (*Cristata*) 2—Inward curling, foliage crowded into small, dense tufts.
- Cut-Leaf** (*Incisa*) 2—An erect, free-growing tree, with deeply incised foliage; of rare beauty and excellence.
- Copper** (*Cuprea*) 2—Similar to River's Purple Beech, leaves not so fine a dark purple and turn green much sooner.
- European** (*Sylvatica*) 1—Similar to the American variety in height, has darker bark and more compact habit.
- Fern-Leaved** (*Heterophylla*) 3—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut fern-like foliage. During the growing season its young shoots are like tendrils giving a graceful, wavy aspect to the tree.
- Golden-Leaved** (*Sylvatica zlatia*) 2—Large, golden-yellow foliage; makes fine contrast with Purple-leaved Beech.
- Oak-Leaved** (*Quercifolia*) 2—The dwarf oak-leaved form; fine foliage.
- Purple-Leaved** (*Purpurea*) 2—A remarkable variety, with very dark purplish foliage, changing to crimson, and again in the fall to dark purplish green, making a striking contrast with the green of other trees. Highly ornamental and desirable.
- Purpurea Major**—2—An erect, rapid grower, with large, shiny, very dark purple leaves.
- Purple-Leaved Weeping** (*Sylvatica purpurea pendula*) 2—Deep purple foliage, similar in habit of growth to Weeping Beech.
- River's Smooth-Leaved Purple** (*Purpurea Riversii*) 2—A compact, symmetrical grower; crimson foliage in early spring, changing to dark purple in summer.
- Rose Margined Purple-Leaved** (*Sylvatica purpurea rosea marginata*) 2—Beautiful rose margined leaves; as leaves turn requires a shaded position.
- Weeping** (*Pendula*) 1—A picturesque tree of large size; trunk or stem is straight with branches tortuous and spreading; ungainly when divested of leaves, but when in leaf of wonderful grace and beauty.

BIRCH [*Betula*.]

One of the most graceful of shade trees, noted for their elegant part silvery bark, slender branches and light, airy foliage. Valuable as single specimens on Lawns, or as Avenue Trees.

American White (*Populifolia*) **2**—Rapid grower ; triangular, taper-pointed, smooth and glossy leaves.

Black or Sweet (*Lenta*) **1**—Looks like a cherry-tree ; dark brown, spicy bark ; broad foliage.

Canoe, or Paper (*Papyracea*) **1**—A native tree. Bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

Common White (*Alba*) **1**—A well-known variety, making a vigorous, erect growth, silvery bark, and having long, slender branches. Very desirable.

Costata—**2**—Fine, erect habit, cordate leaves.

Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Laciniata pendula*) **1**—One of the most desirable and beautiful trees for planting in door-yards or on lawns, having white or silvery bark, and branches of a graceful, drooping habit, with foliage delicately cut and very fine. It makes a rapid growth and is perfectly hardy, as is shown by the fact that we have lately seen perfect, full grown specimens in Minnesota, where the mercury drops to 40° below zero.

Dwarf (*Nana*) 4—Seldom growing over 12 feet; leaves numerous, round, shapely, crenated. Young wood downy.

Indian Paper (*Bhojpattra*) 2—Upright growth, large, heart-shaped foliage.

Nettle-Leaved (*Articifolia*) 2—Slow growth, irregularly cut foliage of deep green color.

Pendula Elegans—2—The branches run directly toward the ground, parallel with the stem. Its elegant, pendulous habit, beautiful foliage and branches, entitle it to be regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions of many years in this class.

Purple-Leaved (*Atropurpurea*) 2—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, and having rich, purple foliage.

Pyramidal (*Fastigiata*) 2—Habit like Lombardy Poplar.

Red, or River (*Nigra*) 2—Silvery-white bark.

Yellow (*Excelsa*) 2—Few realize how beautiful this native Birch is. A unique tree, because of its shaggy layers, of buff-colored bark, which are constantly peeling off. The younger branches are deep brownish-red. Pyramidal habit and glossy foliage.

Young's Weeping (*Pendula Youngii*) 3—Originated near Milford, Eng., where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots, very beautiful.

Tristis—2—Of pendulous habit.

CATALPA.

This is a tropical looking tree, and flowers in July when few trees are in bloom. The blossoms are large, very showy and fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped, and yellowish-green.

Bungei—4—Dwarf habit, attaining only height of three to five feet. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer.

Golden (*Aurea variegata*) 2—A rapid grower, with large, heart-shaped leaves of beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, but later become green.

Hardy, or Western (*Speciosa*) 1—This early-blooming, upright variety is much hardier than the Syringa-leaved, having proved itself able to stand the severe winters of Wisconsin and Iowa; making when planted in groves straight, symmetrical trees, suitable for posts or railway ties, for which purposes it is one of the most useful trees known, lasting in many instances nearly or quite a century.

Kæmpferi—2—A rapid grower. Deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers are cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow, and fragrant. Two weeks later than Syringa-leaved.

Purpurea—2—Large, dark purple foliage, holding its color well.

Syringa-Leaved (*Bignonioides* syn. *C. Syringafolia*) 2—A rapid-growing tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves, producing clusters of white and purple flowers in July. Twenty-five to thirty-five feet high when fully grown.

Tea's Japan Hybrid—3—Has spreading habit; white flowers with purple dots; blooms profusely several weeks.

CEDULA.

Sinensis—2—Similar to Ailanthus, and effective in producing sub-tropical effects. Bears long, drooping panicles, 2 to 3 feet long, of white, inodorous flowers in June.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.

Japonicum—2—A hardy, rapid-growing tree from Japan. Leaves heart-shaped, rosy, purple in spring and silvery beneath. Bark smooth and red. Flowers inconspicuous. Prefers damp soils.

CHESTNUT [*Castanea*.]

A broad, stately tree, valuable for fruit and timber. The Japan and Spanish varieties promise great value, as they bear large nuts when but a few years old.

American (*Americana*) 1—The well-known native variety. A stately tree with broader leaves than the Spanish, and producing smaller fruit. When in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees.

Chinquapin (*Pumila*) 3—Of shrub-like form, small, black-shelled, sweet nuts.

Japan (*Japonica*) 3—Habit and foliage like Spanish. Very large fruit.

Spanish, or Sweet (*Vesca*) 3—Valuable for fruit and ornament. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Fruit much larger than American.

CHINESE CORK TREE.

Phellodendron Amurense—2—Similar to Ailanthus in foliage and growth. Flowers greenish-white, followed in fall by dark brown or black berries.

CHERRY [*Cerasus*.]

A very ornamental tree, especially adapted for small grounds. The Drooping Varieties are especially attractive as specimen trees.

Chinese Double-Flowering (*Sinensis flore plena*) 2—A valuable variety, with large, double white flowers.

Dwarf Weeping (*Semperflorens pendula*) 3—This makes a curious and beautiful round-headed, drooping tree, bearing fruit, having long, slender branches and producing double white flowers.

European Bird Cherry (*Padus*) 2—Covered in May with long spikes of white flowers followed by black berries.

Japan Weeping (*Japonica pendula*) 3—Flowers single white, fruit red. One of the finest of the small-headed, pendant cherries.

Japan Weeping, Rose-Flowered (*Japonica rosea pendula*) 3—One of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. Branches are slender and fall gracefully to the ground; flowers rose-colored.

Large Double-Flowering (*Avrum var. flore alba plena*) 2—A tree of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in May. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view. Fifteen to twenty feet high when fully grown.

Ranunculus-like Flowering (*Caproniana ranunculiflora*) 3 An upright grower. Large, double white flowers, resembling those of Ranunculus. Flowers several days later than the Double White.

Siebold's Double-Flowering (*Sieboldii alba plena*) 3—Semi-double white flowers.

Siebold's Double Red Flowering (*Sieboldii rubra plena*) 3—Semi-double flowers, white tinged with red.

Wild Black (*Serotina*) 2—Bears strings of white flowers in May, and after black fruit.

Wild Red (*Pennsylvanica*) 2—Low, bushy tree, with red bark and fruit. Flowers profusely.

CRAB [*Pyrus*.]

The Double Flowering Crabs are of great Beauty and worthy of general cultivation.

Bechtel's Double Flowering (*Augustifolia*) 3—A sturdy grower, hardy and of medium size. Flowers are double and resemble delicate pink roses, and are very fragrant. When in bloom looks like a mammoth rose-bush. Blooms while very young. Suitable for almost all soils.

Chinese Double White Flowering (*Spectabilis flore alba pleno*) 3—Fragrant, double white flowers in clusters. May.

Chinese Double Rose Flowering (*Spectabilis flore rosea pleno*) 3—Double, rose-colored fragrant flowers, nearly two inches in diameter, in May. The most ornamental of all Crabs.

Coronaria Aucubæfolia—3—Leaves spotted with silver, flowers white and pink.

Coronaria fl. pl.—3—Covered in May with rose-colored, violet-scented flowers.

Eliza Rathke (*Malus pendula*) 3—A flowering crab with decidedly pendulous or weeping habit; bears yellow, vinous fruit.

Fragrant Garland Flowering (*Malus coronaria odorata*) 3—Single, blush flowers, with the fragrance of sweet violets; blossoms a week later than Double Rose-Flowering.

- Japan Flowering** (*Malus Kaido*) 3—Single flowers, white and pink in great profusion, followed by small fruit in clusters.
- Malus Floribunda**—3—Single flowers, buds carmine and white when open. Full of small, red fruit in the fall.
- Malus Floribunda Atrosanguinea**—3—A deeper colored variety than the preceding.
- Malus Toringo**—3—A yellow-fruited variety, with showy flowers.
- Parkman's** (*Malus Halleana* syn. *Parkmanni*) 3—A dwarf habit, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree; flowers double, dark rose, and retain color until they drop from the tree.
- River's Semi-Double-Flowering** (*Malus spectabilis* var. *Riversii*) 3—Rose-colored semi-double flowers.
- Scheideckeri**—3—Double flowers, red in bud, changing to pink or rose color.

FLOWERING DOGWOOD [*Cornus.*]

Red Flowering (*Florida rubra*) 3—A valuable variety, producing beautiful carmine flowers, freely produced.

Weeping (*Pendula*) 3—A variety of *Cornus Florida*, with decidedly drooping branches. Suitable for small grounds.

White Flowering (*Florida*) 2—A fine American tree, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. Foliage of a grayish-green color, very glossy and handsome, turning in the autumn to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most beautiful objects at that season. The flowers appear before the leaves in the spring and are about three inches in diameter, white, and very showy. They appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border or lawn. They remain about two weeks. It is one of the most valuable ornamental trees.



WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD.

DECIDUOUS, or BALD CYPRESS [*Taxodium.*]

Distichum—2—The fine, feathery foliage of this tree, its rapid pyramidal growth, and beauty when in full foliage, find for it a place in every collection. Though preferring a damp situation, it does not demand it, as many fine specimens are thriving in dry soil in high altitudes.

Weeping Chinese Cypress (*Distichum pendulum* or *Glyptostrobus Sinensis pendula*)—Very pendulous, with delicately cut foliage of pea-green shade. A very elegant tree, distinct and valuable.

DIMORPHANTUS.

Mandshuricus—3—Great panicles of white flowers in July, showy and effective for bold planting.

ELM [*Ulmus.*]

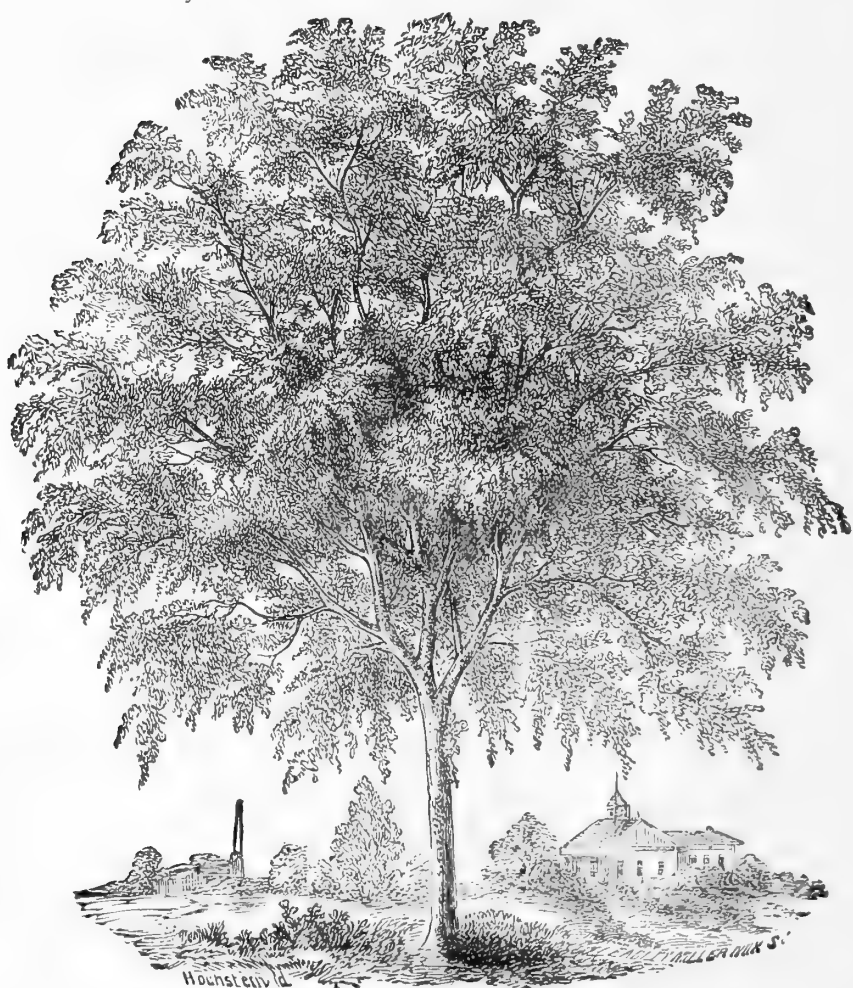
A grand family of trees. Our common species are known too well to require extended description. Our list contains many new and rare varieties which should be planted extensively.

American Cork (*Racemosa*) 2—Light green foliage. Young wood very corky.

American White (*Americana*) 2—A native tree of large size, with open, spreading head and graceful, drooping branches. Very popular in nearly all sections, and valuable for street planting. Succeeds admirably even where the soil is somewhat heavy and damp.

Belgica—2—Large size, rapid growth, and fine spreading shape. Valuable for street planting.

Berardi—3—Tree of small size, slender growth, pyramidal habit. Foliage deeply and delicately cut.



AMERICAN ELM.

Blandford (*Superba*) 1—A superb shade tree of large size and quick growth. Foliage large and dark green; bark smooth and grayish.

Camperdown Weeping (*Camperdown pendula*) 3—One of the most graceful of all weeping trees, having large, luxuriant and deep green foliage; well adapted for planting on lawns and covering arbors; very desirable; a rapid grower.

Clemmeri—2—Medium size, moderate growth, fine form. A fine avenue tree.

Cornish (*Cornubiensis*) 2—An upright branched variety of the English, but of more vigorous growth.

Dampierre's Golden (*Dampierreii aurea*) 3—Bright golden foliage, center of leaf yellowish-green. A strong grower.

Dampierre's Pyramidal (*Pyramidalis de Dampierre*) 3—Of pyramidal growth.

Dovali—2—A vigorous, upright grower, valuable for street planting.

Dwarf American (*Americana Nana*) 3—A dwarf, compact variety of the American.

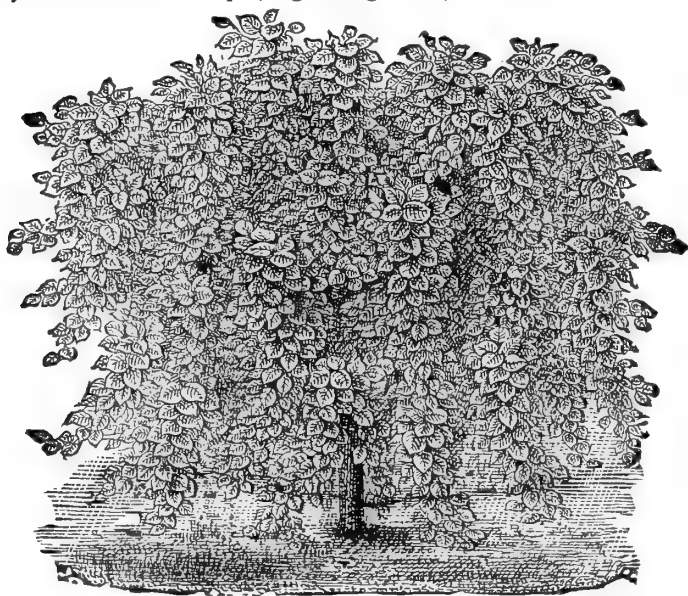
Dwarf Scotch (*Montana Nana*) 3—A variety of Scotch of dwarf habit.

English (*Campestris*) 2—An erect tree of rapid, compact growth. Leaves are smaller and more regularly cut than those of American, and bark is darker. The branches project from the tree almost at right angles, thus giving it a noble appearance.

English Cork Barked (*Suberosa*) 2—Fine habit; young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides.

Golden-Leaved (*Wredei aurea*) 3—Beautiful golden-yellow foliage; should be planted in half shade.

Huntingdon (*Huntingdoni*) 2—One of the most desirable elms for any purpose; a very erect habit and a rapid, vigorous grower; bark clean and smooth.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM.

Koopman's English (*Campestris Koopmanni*) 2—An English variety; dense, pyramidal form, with small green leaves.

Louis Van Houtte—3—Golden foliage; a good grower.

Monumental (*Monumentalis*) 3—A dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column.

Nettle-Leaved (*Urticifolia*) 2—A rapid grower. Leaves long, serrated, and undulating. Very attractive.

Purple Filbert-Leaved (*Corylifolia purpurea*) 2—A desirable purple-leaved variety.

Purple-Leaved (*Purpurea*) 2—A very beautiful and distinct variety; leaves of rich purple when young.

Purple Myrtle-Leaved (*Myrtifolia purpurea*) 2—Small, elegant foliage, of beautiful purple color.

Red or Slippery (*Fulva*) 2—Medium size, straggling, open head.

Rueppel's English (*Campestris Rueppelli*) 2—An English variety, handsome, compact form, very symmetrical.

Rough-Leaved Weeping (*Rugosa pendula*) 2—A pendulous elm, large rough leaves.

Scotch Weeping (*Pendula*) 2—A graceful weeping tree. Branches sometimes growing persistently horizontally, and again perpendicularly downwards. Large and massive foliage.

Scotch, or Wych (*Montana*) 2—A fine spreading tree of rapid growth and large foliage.

Serrated-Leaved (*Serratifolia*) 2—A compact grower, dark foliage.

Siberian Evergreen (*Sibirica*) 3—Holds its foliage later than any other elm; erect habit, medium growth.

Slippery Elm—See Red Elm.

Variegated (*Macrophylla punctata*) 2—Foliage distinctly variegated with silvery blotches and stripes.

Variegated English (*Variegata argentea*) 2—Small leaves sprinkled with silvery spots. Variegation constant.

Viminalis—3—A slender-branched, small-leaved elm of somewhat pendulous habit.

Webb's (*Webbiana*) 3—Dwarf habit, leaves small and curled.

Weeping Cork Barked (*Suberosa pendula*) 2—Drooping habit, very attractive.

Weeping Slippery Elm (*Fulva pendula*) 2—Of elegant drooping habit and luxurious growth. Branches shoot upward first, then bend in graceful curves toward the ground. Retains foliage very long.

Weeping Small-Leaved (*Microphylla pendula*) 3—Slender, drooping branches and small foliage. Valuable for small lawns.

Wheatleyi—3—In habit upright and compact; small, dark green foliage; a fine lawn tree.

GLYPTOSTROBUS.

Chinese Weeping Deciduous Cypress (*Sinensis pendula*) 3—A deciduous conifer of erect conical habit, with horizontal, slender, drooping branches, light green and tufted.

GYMNOCLADUS.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Canadensis*) 2—A rapid, upright grower, rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots and feathery foliage, of bluish-green color.

HALESIA—SILVER BELL.

Common Snowdrop (*Tetraptera*) 3—Bell-shaped flowers, similar to Snowdrop, but larger. Blooms in May. Exquisite in shrub form.

Tetraptera Diptera—3—A Southern species of equal beauty. Not entirely hardy tree here.

Tetraptera Melhani—3—Flowers more numerous and growth smaller than of preceding.

HICKORY [*Carya*.]

Very Valuable for Timber Purposes. The large size of this class makes it a valuable Park Tree.

Shell Bark, or Shag Bark (*Alba*) 1—The most valuable of the family. The nuts are whiter and shell thinner than any others.

Pecan Nut (*Olivæformis*) 3—Well known, but hard to transplant.

Bitternut (*Amara*) 1—**Small-Fruited** (*Microcarpa*)—**Large-Fruited** (*Sulcata*) and **White** (*Tomentosa*) are all native forms, but not so good as Shell Bark.

HORNBEAM [*Carpinus*.]

American (*Americana*) 2—Similar in growth to the Beech, but with thinner and more irregular foliage. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.

European Horse Beech (*Betulus*) 3—Thick foliage, well adapted for making a dense hedge.

HONEY LOCUST [*Gleditschia*.]

Sinensis Inermis—3—Globe-headed, elegant foliage; thornless.

Three-Thorned (*Triacanthos*) 2—The well-known Honey Locust. A rapid grower, with powerful spines and delicate foliage; used for hedges; very hardy.

Bujot's Weeping (*Triacanthos Bujoti pendula*) 3—Drooping branches; not entirely hardy here until tree well established.

HORSE CHESTNUT [*Æsculus*.]

Trees of elegant habit, magnificent foliage, and fine, large spikes of flowers in May and June.

Double White Flowering (*Alba flore pleno*) 1—A very fine and rare variety, having double flowers in larger spikes or panicles than the common sort.

European, or White Flowering (*Hippocastanum*) 1—A very beautiful, well-known tree, forming a round, compact head, with dark green foliage and an abundance of magnificent, erect spikes of white flowers slightly marked with red in May. Very desirable on account of its hardy, healthy habit.

Golden Variegated (*Foliis aurea variegatis*) 2—A fine tree with foliage of bright golden variegation.

Memminger's (*Memmingerii*) 2—A handsome variety, with foliage mottled with white; of handsome, compact growth.

Nana Van Houtteii—3—Of dwarf habit, luxuriant dark green foliage.

Ohio Buckeye (*Glabra*) 2—A popular variety in the West. Large size, smooth leaves; yellow flowers. Blooms before the other varieties.

Red Flowering (*Rubicunda*) 2—A splendid tree. Round form, producing showy red flowers a little later in the season than the white; foliage a deeper green.

Umbraculifera—3—A moderate grower of pyramidal compact habit.

White Flowering—See European.

See also Smooth Fruited Horse Chestnuts.

IRONWOOD [*Ostrya*.]

Virginica—3—Similar to Hornbeam.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD [*Cercis*.]

American (*Canadensis*) 2—A very ornamental tree, medium in size, with heart-shaped leaves of pure green color and glossy surface. Before the foliage appears, it is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers, from which it derives its name, *Red Bud*. It is a very beautiful and effective tree. It flowers at the same time as the Chinese Magnolias, and when planted with them produces a very beautiful effect. It makes but a small tree.

Japan (*Japonica*) 3—Medium size, rounded form, deep shining green, heart-shaped foliage; flowers larger than those of American, and of rich reddish-purple color.

JAPAN PAGODA TREE [*Saphora*.]

Japonica 3—A low-growing tree, with very dark green bark, glossy foliage, and creamy white, pea-shaped flowers in Aug.

Weeping (*Japonica pendula*) 2—Light green foliage, pendulous limbs. A neat, compact tree, adapted especially for small grounds.

KOELREUTERIA.

Paniculata—2—A hardy, small, round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of golden-yellow flowers the last of July; in autumn leaves change to a fine yellow; especially valuable on account of its late bloom.

LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN (*Cytisus*.)

Alpine, or Scotch (*Alpinus*) 3—Irregular, picturesque shape, smooth, shining foliage; long clusters of yellow blossoms.

Common, or Golden Chain—2—Bears long, pendant racemes of golden flowers in June; smooth and shiny foliage. Very showy and beautiful, and valuable for every lawn.

Parksii—3—Long racemes of golden yellow flowers; large, shining leaves.

LARCH [*Larix*.]

European (*Europæa*) 1—A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, of irregular, pyramidal form, with small, drooping branches; valuable for timber.

Japan Golden (*Kämpferi*) 2—Foliage when young, light green, changing to golden-yellow in autumn.

Japan (*Leptoclada*) 2—The Money Pine of Japan. A slender growing tree with reddish-brown shoots; leaves turn golden-yellow in Autumn.

Weeping European (*Pendula*) 3—A picturesque weeping tree, the branches hanging irregularly in curious forms; foliage light and glaucous.

LINDEN, or LIME [*Tilia*.]

The Lindens are excellent shade trees, spreading and wide in growth and forming large specimens. They do well on ordinary soils and grow rapidly. The flowers yield a delicate perfume.

Alba Spectabile—2—A new variety of White-leaved Linden attaining a large, upright growth. Foliage glossy and dark, and whitish-green underneath, and very large in growth.

American, or Basswood (*Americana*) 2—A rapid-growing, open head or spreading tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its fine, luxuriant foliage.

Broad-Leaved Basswood (*Macrophylla*) 2—Has immense leaves.

Cut, or Fern-Leaved (*Laciniata*) 2—Medium size and fine habit; leaves smaller than those of common Linden, and deeply and irregularly cut and twisted.

Dasystyla—2—Cordate, dark green, glossy leaves, bright yellow bark in winter. Very conspicuous.

European (*Europæa*) 2—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; smaller in all its parts than the American, and more valuable for street or lawn planting.

Golden-Barked (*Aurea*) 2—Golden-yellow twigs; keeps leaves late in fall; very conspicuous in winter.

Golden-Barked Broad Leaf (*Aurea platiphylla*) 2—About same size as European, but leaves larger and rougher.

Grape-Leaved European (*Vitifolia*) 2—A vigorous grower, very large foliage; young wood bright red.

Pyramidalis—2—A compact, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, with reddish shoots.

Red Fern-Leaved (*Laciniata rubra*) 2—One of the finest for lawn purposes; of pyramidal, compact habit; bark on young wood rose-colored, and deeply cut foliage.

Red-Twigg European (*rubra*) 2—Medium size; branches as red as blood.

White-Leaved European (*Alba*) 2—A vigorous growing tree, with large, handsome foliage, quite downy and whitish underneath; smooth above; very ornamental.

White-Leaved Weeping (*Alba pendula*) 2—Large foliage; slender, drooping shoots.



LARCH EUROPEAN.

LIQUIDAMBAR.

Sweet Gum, or Bilsted (*Styraciflua*) 2—Star-shaped leaves, glossy and green in summer, changing in fall to most intense shades of purple, orange and crimson; of stately growth, with corky bark.

LOCUST, or ACACIA (*Robinia*.)

This thrives best in poor soils. Is subject to borers, which is a great drawback to its cultivation.

Black or Yellow (*Pseudo Acacia*) 2—A rapid grower, ornamental and valuable for timber; white or yellowish fragrant flowers in long, pendulous racemes in June.

Pseudo Bessoniana—2—A strong grower, thornless; luxurious, dark green foliage.

Pseudo Bella Rosea—2—Flesh-colored, tinged with yellow; fine dark foliage; a vigorous grower; no thorns.

Pseudo Bullata—2—More compact in growth than Bessoniana, with dark, glossy foliage.

Pseudo Decaisneana—2—Delicate pink flowers.

Globe or Parasol (*Pseudo inermis, or umbraculifera*) 3—Round, regular, dense head like a ball; thornless.

Pseudo Inermis Rubra—3—A globe-headed tree with white flowers slightly shaded with pink.

Pseudo Inermis Stricta—3—A globe-headed variety.

Pseudo Spectabilis—2—Has straight, vigorous, thornless shoots with large leaves.

Rose or Moss (*Hispida*) 3—Of spreading, irregular growth; long, elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season.

MAGNOLIA.

The Magnolias are pre-eminently the foremost of flowering trees. In this respect they have no rival. Their flowers, immense in size, are varied in colors, and often highly fragrant. Their foliage is massive or beautifully glossed, and their growth in the dwarfier sorts, close and compact, while the larger growing varieties are always handsome features in the landscape. The dwarf forms are the very choicest subjects for lawns, singly or in groups. They should always be planted in spring, care being used to preserve all the roots, and to prevent undue dryness of the young fibers.

Those starred () are the American varieties; the others Chinese, which flower in May before the leaves appear.*

Chinese White, Chandelier or Yulan (*Conspicua*) 3—A small tree, quite hardy, producing large, pure white flowers, very numerous and appearing before the leaves.

***Cucumber Tree** (*Acuminata*) 1—A magnificent tree, growing very rapidly and often attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height, producing in June yellow flowers, tinted with bluish-purple; fruit, when green, resembling a cucumber, hence the name. Very desirable on account of its fine, luxuriant foliage, rapid growth and fine flowers.

***Fraseri**—2—A rapid grower, moderate-sized leaves, lemon-yellow, fragrant flowers in May.

***Glaucous-Leaved, or Swamp Laurel, Sweet Bay** (*Glauca*) 3—A small tree, producing fragrant white flowers in June; in sheltered spots its glossy leaves are almost evergreen; does well in either moist or dry soils.

***Great-Leaved** (*Macrophylla*) 2—Medium size, leaves two feet long, pubescent and white beneath; flowers white, of immense size, and 8 inches in diameter when fully blown, appearing in June.

Hall's Japan (*Stellata* syn. *Halleana*) 4—Dwarf habit, pure white, semi-double, fragrant flowers in April.

Lenne (*Lennei*) 3—A very showy flower, cup-shaped, crimson-purple outside and pearl-colored within. One of the finest of the purple Magnolias.

Mandshurica—2—Large, green leaves, margined with yellow, edges of leaves lobed or cut; young growth reddish; of vigorous growth.

Mongolica—3—From China. Small foliage, white underneath; red and yellow bark.

Norbert's (*Norbertiana*) 3—Flowers large, reddish-purple; tree vigorous and of regular outline.

Showy-Flowered (*Speciosa*) 3—Flowers a little smaller and lighter colored than Soulangé; bloom a week later and remain longer on the tree than any other variety; hardy and valuable.

Soulangé (*Soulangiana*) 3—A variety of the *Conspicua*, with showy white and purple flowers, cup-shaped, and three to five inches in diameter; foliage large and glossy; blooms later than *Conspicua*. One of the finest and hardiest.

Thurber's Japan (*Kobus*) 2—Medium size, bushy growth, blue-white fragrant flowers.

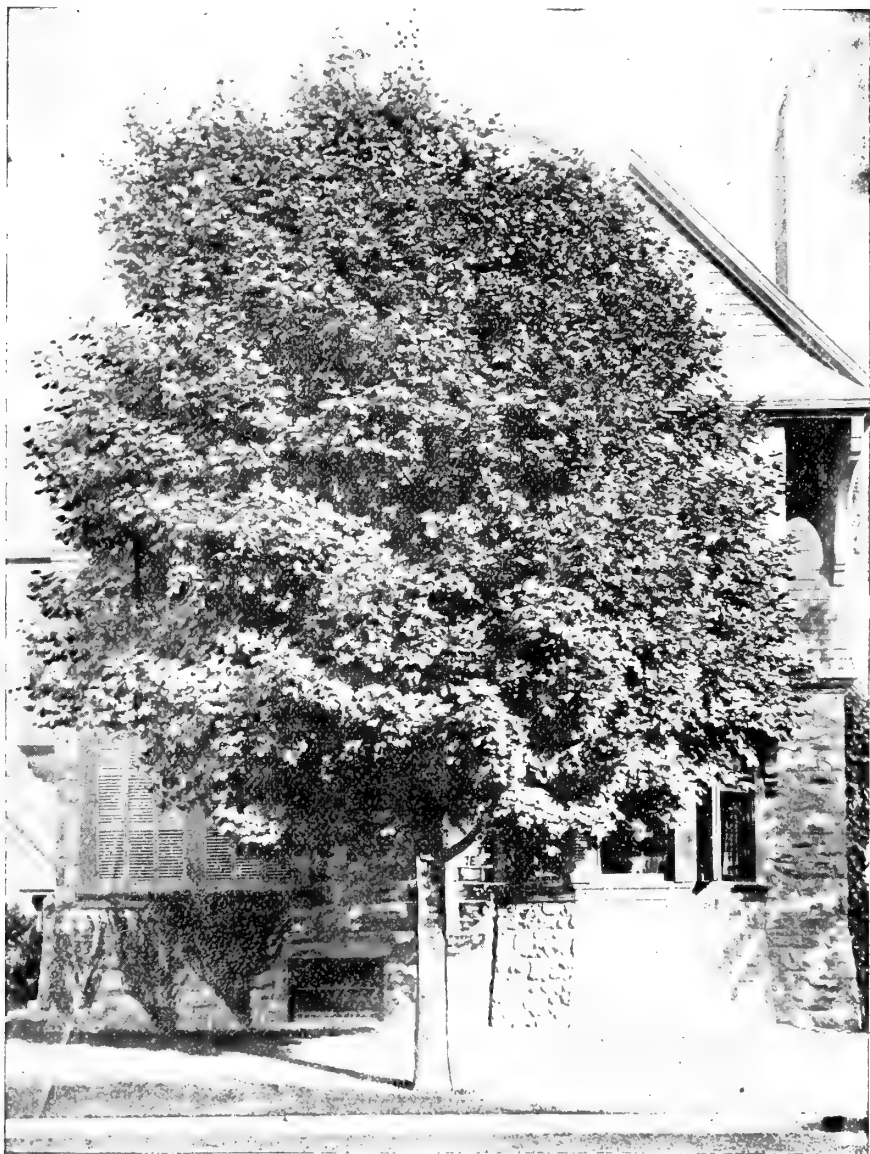
***Umbrella Tree** (*Tripetala*) 2—Medium size and hardy; immense leaves; large, white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter in June.

MAPLE [*Acer*.]

Very valuable and highly ornamental. Vigorous growers, free from diseases, hardy and adapted to all soils. Beautiful in street or park. We name below a few of the best sorts.

- Ash-Leaved, or Box Elder** (*Negundo fraxinifolium*) 1—A rapid-growing tree, with leaves and branches of a light green. Easily transplanted and does well on dry soil; very hardy.
- Crisp-Leaved Silver Leaf** (*Crispum*) 2—Foliage deeply cut and crimped; a medium, rather compact grower.
- Curled-Leaved Norway** (*Platanoides cucullatum*) 2—Lobes of leaves curl and turn inwards, giving the tree a most novel appearance.
- Cut-Leaved Norway** (*Platanoides dissectum*) 3—A compact grower; dense, dark green foliage, regularly and deeply cut, almost dividing leaf into three parts.
- Cut-Leaved Silver** (*Heterophyllum laciniatum*) 1—An erect grower and fine habit; leaves cut or dissected, very variable in form, some only slightly lobed and others deeply cleft and lacinated.
- Drummond's Scarlet** (*Rubrum Drummondii*) 3—A scarlet variety of dwarf habit; strong, compact grower, large foliage, red above silver beneath.
- Eagle's Claw** (*Platanoides laciniatum*) 3—A variety of Norway having deeply-lobed and sharp pointed leaves, resembling an eagle's claw. Very scarce.
- English, or Co-k-Barked** (*Campestre*) 2—A stocky slow grower, compact, roundish habit; corky bark; small, handsome foliage; hardy.
- European Sycamore** (*Pseudo Platanus*) 2—An upright rapid grower; large foliage, smooth, ash-gray colored bark.
- Heldreichii**—2—An upright grower with large, dark green, deeply-lobed foliage.
- Japonicum**—4—From Japan. A slow grower; handsome, scalloped, deep green leaves.
- Japonicum Aureum**—4—A fine variety of the preceding, with bright, golden foliage.
- Japan** (*Polymorphum*) 3—The normal form or type; growth shrubby; foliage small and of a cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely crimson in autumn. Hardy when well established.
- Japan Black** (*Polymorphum nigrum*) 4—A Japan variety of merit; dark, almost black foliage.
- Japan Blood-Leaved** (*Polymorphum sanguineum*) 3—Dwarf habit and rounded form; five-lobed and serrated foliage; reddish-crimson in June. A fine specimen of Japan Maple.
- Japan Cut-Leaved Purple** (*Dissectum atropurpureum*) 4—One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japanese Maples. Form dwarf and weeping. Leaves are of a beautiful rose color, and are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance. Besides being an elegant and attractive lawn tree, it is also very useful for conservatory decoration in spring.
- Japan Palm-Leaved** (*Polymorphum palmatum*) 3—An upright, compact grower; leaves five to seven-lobed, deep green, changing to crimson in fall.
- Japan Dark Purple-Leaved** (*Polymorphum atropurpureum*) 4—Makes a bushy shrub; dark purple, deeply cut foliage; very ornamental.
- Japan Red Cut-Leaved** (*Polymorphum scolopendrifolium rubrum*) 4—Long leaves, deeply cut, reddish-purple.
- Lorberg's Norway** (*Lorbergii*) 3—Foliage deeply cut; leaves somewhat resemble the Cut-Leaved Norway.
- Lutescens**—1—A silver-leaved variety. Very vigorous grower, with bright yellow leaves; very conspicuous because of its rich bronze shoots in spring, and tender, yellow-green foliage in summer.
- Monumental Sugar** (*Saccharinum monumentalis*) 2—A compact, pyramidal habit; second growth of foliage brilliant crimson.
- Montpelier** (*Monspellulanum*) 3—A handsome, small tree, with rounded head; leaves small, palmately, three-lobed.

Norway (*Platanoides*) **1**—A distinct foreign variety, now very popular here on account of its clean, broad foliage of rich, deep green. Stout, vigorous grower, of spreading, rounded form. Very desirable and universally planted.



NORWAY MAPLE.

Platanoides Digitatum Foliis Aureo Marginatis—**3**—A species of Norway, with gold-margined leaves.

Platanoides O. Stoll—**2**—An upright grower of the Norway class. Foliage large, round, dark bronze, hanging downward on very long stalks.

Platanoides Undulatum—2—An erect, vigorous grower of the Norway class, with dark green foliage, the edges curiously cut and curled.

Pseudo Platanus Simon Louis Freres—2—A sycamore variety with large, green foliage distinctly marked with white; leaf stalks reddish; needs somewhat shaded position.

Prince Handjery (*Pseudo platanus foliis purpureis*) 3—A dwarf sycamore; foliage purplish, deeply lobed.

Pseudo Platanus Bicolor—2—A fine variety of sycamore, foliage distinctly marked, green and yellow.

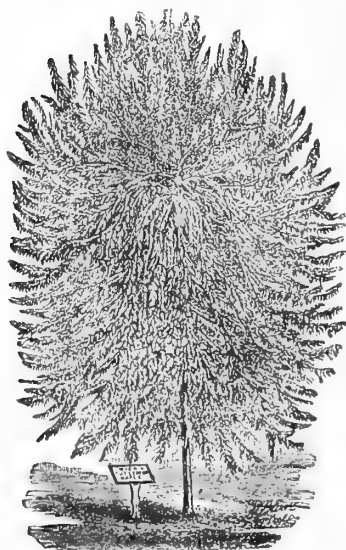
Pseudo Platanus Nervosum—2—A distinct variety of sycamore, with large, handsome foliage, dark purplish-green, marked with yellow on upper side, reddish-purple underneath.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore (*Pseudo purpurea*) 2—A strong, rapid grower. Foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish-red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

Red Colchicum (*Colchicum rubrum or laetum*) 3—A Japan variety of medium size and rounded, elegant form; young wood and foliage a bright crimson; not entirely hardy in this latitude.

Reitenbach's Norway (*Reitenbachii*) 2—Dark purple leaves retaining color through the season.

Round-Leaved or Vine (*Circinatum*) 3—A slow growing, round headed, branching tree. Resembles Japan sorts. Autumnal coloring is fine.



WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.

Rubrum Fulgens—3—A dwarf variety of the scarlet with very conspicuous, round head and bright red flowers.

Rubrum Globosum—3—A slow, compact grower; leaves large, deep green above, white underneath; bright scarlet, showy flowers.

Scarlet, Red, or Red Bud (*Rubrum*) 2—A very beautiful and distinct variety, with flowers of a fine purplish-red, appearing very early in the spring, changing to a brilliant scarlet in the autumn. Very desirable for lawn or street planting.

Schwedler's Norway (*Schwedlerii*) 2—Young shoots and leaves of a purplish crimson color, fading to a purplish-green.

Silver-Leaved, or White (*Dasycarpum, or eriocarpum*) 1—A hardy, rapid growing, native variety of the largest size and irregular, rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

Spicatum—2—A moderate grower, medium-sized leaves, rough, three to five-lobed, somewhat pointed; flowers greenish, in clusters, becoming somewhat pendulous.

Striped-Barked Maple (*Pennsylvanicum*) 2—A desirable native tree of rounded form; very attractive with stripes; foliage light green; rapid grower.

Sugar, or Rock (*Saccharinum*) 1—A well-known native tree, valuable alike for its production of sugar and wood. Its stately form, rapid growth and fine foliage make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

Sycamore, Dark Purple-Leaved (*Pseudo platanus foliis atropurpureis*) 2—A beautiful tree with more pronounced coloring than the Common Purple Sycamore.

Tartarian (*Tartaricum*) 2—Medium size and rounded form; small leaves; a moderate grower.

Tartarian Ginnala—3—Dwarf habit and compact form; small leaves; perfectly hardy.

Tricolor Sycamore (*Pseudo tricolor*) 2—Leaves marked with white, red and green, retaining their variegation all summer.

Tripartitum—2—An upright, vigorous grower, deeply-lobed foliage, the leaves cut nearly to mid-rib and three parted; young wood marked with white spots; particularly conspicuous in winter.

Truncatum—4—Dwarf habit, pyramidal growth, deeply cut foliage, purplish when young; adapted to small lawns.

Velvety-Leaved (*Velutinum*) 3—A vigorous grower; leaves five-lobed and dark green.

Weir's Cut-Leaved (*Wierii laciniatum*) 1—One of the most rapid and graceful growing of weeping trees, forming beautiful specimens in a short time; foliage deeply cut and borne on long recurving, pendulous branches; can be pruned severely. Perfectly hardy.

Worle's Golden-Leaved Sycamore (*Pseudo Worleii*) 2—Foliage in spring golden-yellow, changing to duller shade later; the young growth continues brilliant during the summer; can be grouped effectively with purple-leaved trees.

MOUNTAIN ASH [*Pyrus Sorbus.*]

Very ornamental, especially when covered with their bright, scarlet berries.

American (*Americana*) 3—A favorite, erect-growing tree, of medium size, producing white flowers early in spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries, which remain on the tree through the Winter months.



WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH.

Dwarf (*Nana*) 3—A dwarf variety, making a handsome, small tree.

Dwarf Profuse-Flowering (*Aucuparia quercifolia floribunda nana*) 3—A handsome, dwarf variety, with oak-shaped leaves.

Dwarf Hybrid (*Quercifolia hybrida nana*) 3—A dwarf, upright grower with deep green foliage.

Elder-Leaved (*Sambucifolia*) 2—An American variety with fine foliage.

European (*Aucuparia*) 2—Similar in appearance to American, with finer foliage and smaller, deeper-colored berries from July to winter ; much more desirable than the American, and everywhere very popular. When fully grown, 20 to 35 feet.

Golden-Striped (*Aurea striata*) 3—Of slow growth, medium-sized leaves, silvery-white underneath and glossy green above.

Golden Hybrid (*Aurea hybrida*) 3—A strong grower ; large cordate leaves, very white and downy ; large, yellowish-brown and spotted fruit.

Hybrid (*Hybrida*) 3—Beautiful, large foliage ; very fine.

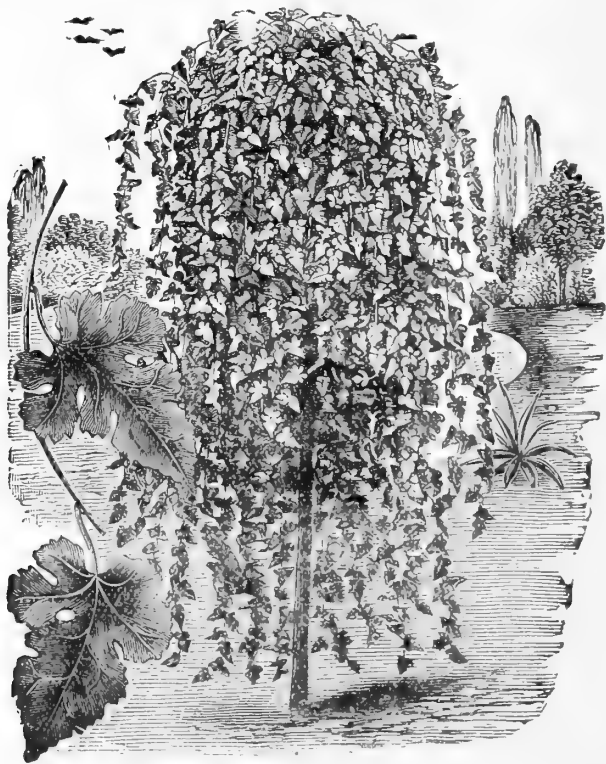
Oak-Leaved (*Quercifolia* or *pinnatifida*) 2—A very distinct and desirable tree, with compact, pyramidal head and dark-lobed leaves, downy underneath ; producing the same flowers and berries as European. Very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns or in dooryards.

True Sorb, or Service Tree (*Domestica*) 2—Similar to American, but foliage more serrated ; large, dark brown fruit.

White Beam Tree (*Aria*) 3—A vigorous grower, broad, distinct, fine foliage, young wood downy, fruit grayish-brown.

Weeping European (*Aucuparia pendula*) 3—A rapid grower of pronounced pendulous and trailing habit ; a desirable lawn tree.

MULBERRY [*Morus*.]



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY.

Downing's—2—A rapid grower, bearing large, black, edible fruit from June until Sep. Leaves larger than other varieties.

Japan (*Japonica*) 2—Has purplish-white fruit, sweet and edible.

- New American**—2—A rapid-growing, hardy variety, with large fruit of fine quality, from middle of July until Autumn.
- Tea's Weeping**—4—One of our prettiest, hardy, small, weeping trees. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground parallel to the stem.
- White** (*Alba*) 2—The silk-worm mulberry. Makes a large, spreading tree; fruit pinkish-white.

NETTLE TREE [*Celtis*.]

- American** (*Occidentalis*) 2—Has numerous slender branches that spread out horizontally, and thick, rough bark. Leaves similar in size and form to those of the apple, but more pointed and bright shiny green.

OAK [*Quercus*.]

The Oak is one of the most lasting and impressive of trees. Many varieties attain majestic proportions, while those of smaller growth fit themselves to any position on lawn or street. All require hand pruning when planted.

- American White** (*Alba*) 1—Large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath.
- Bicolor**—1—Handsome, large, sinuate-toothed leaves, turning to bright scarlet in fall.
- Black** (*Coccinea tinctoria*) 2—Variable foliage, with very dark bark; a rapid grower.
- Burr, or Mossy Cup** (*Macrocarpa*) 1—Spreading form, deeply-lobed foliage, cup bearing, acorn fringed and burr-like, bark corky. One of the noblest of the family.
- Chestnut-Leaved** (*Prinus*) 2—A handsome variety, with leaves resembling those of the Chestnut.
- Contorted-Leaved** (*Robur pedunculata contorta*) 2—Curled and twisted leaves; a moderate grower.
- Cut-Leaved** (*Robur pedunculata laciniata*) 2—Elegant, deeply cut foliage; tree of fine habit.
- Dawvesse's Weeping** (*Robur pedunculata Dawvesseii pendula*) 2—Has drooping branches, forming a fine weeping tree.
- Dentata**—3—A fine Japan variety; deeply dentated foliage.
- English** (*Robur*) 2—The Royal Oak of England. Spreading, slow growth.
- Fern-Leaved** (*Robur pedunculata var. asplenifolia*) 3—A moderate grower; very pretty, deeply cut leaves.
- Golden** (*Robur pedunculata concordia*) 2—Orange-yellow leaves, retaining color the entire season.
- Japan** (*Daimio*) 3—Foliage large, leathery, of a glossy, dark green color.
- Laurel, or Shingle** (*Imbricaria*) 2—Laurel-like, oblong leaves, of a fine carmine tint in the fall.
- Nobilis**—2—A rapid grower; large leaves, lobed at apex, each lobe with bristle-like point.
- Pin** (*Palustris*) 2—Deep green, finely divided foliage; when acquires age has a drooping form.
- Prinus Monticola**—2—Has handsome, glossy green foliage.
- Purple-Leaved** (*Robur pedunculata var. atropurpurea*) 3—Dark purple leaves retaining their color the entire summer; a moderate grower.
- Pyramidal Evergreen** (*Ilex var. Fordii fastigiata*) 2—An upright grower of the European Evergreen Oak.
- Red** (*Rubra*) 1—Large size and rapid growth; purplish-red foliage in fall.
- Repanda**—2—Light green foliage; a rapid grower.
- Robur Pedunculata Comptoniæfolia**—2—Delicately cut leaves; a slender grower.
- Robur Pedunculata Cupressoides**—2—An erect, rapid grower.
- Robur Pedunculata Fastigiata Aurea Punctatis**—3—A slow pyramidal grower, with foliage spotted with silver. Suitable for small grounds.

- Robur Pedunculata Nigra**—3—Large purple leaves when young, changing later to dark green; a vigorous grower.
- Robur Pedunculata Pulverulenta** 2—First growth of leaves a deep green, the second growth marbled with silver.
- Robur var. Sessiliflora Purpurea**—2—A tree of good habit and fine purple foliage.
- Scarlet** (*Coccinea*) 2—A rapid pyramidal grower; foliage changing to bright scarlet in fall.
- Silver Variegated Leaved** (*Robur Pedunculata alba variegata*) 2—Variegated-leaved. The best of this class.
- Turkey** (*Cerris*) 2—A rapid, symmetrical grower; finely lobed and deeply cut foliage; leaves change to brown in fall; a fine lawn tree.
- Willow** (*Phellas*) 2—A compact, upright, pyramidal grower, with small, willow-shaped leaves.

OSAGE ORANGE [*Maclura*.]

- Orange-Like Fruited** (*Aurantiaca*)—Of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright, shining green, broad and sharp pointed. Fruit resembles an orange. A fine farm and garden hedge.

PAULOWNIA, or EMPRESS TREE.

- Imperialis*—3—This is a magnificent tropical tree imported from Japan, where it has long been a popular favorite. It is a very rapid grower, hardy, and surpasses all ornamental trees in the size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms are trumpet-shaped, formed in large, purple, upright panicles, appearing in May. A decided novelty, and a tree that from its unique appearance is very desirable and attractive.

PEACH [*Persica*.]

The Double-Flowering varieties are very striking and handsome when in bloom, as every branch is a mass of beautiful, highly-colored flowers.

- Purple, or Blood-Leaved** (*Vulgaris foliis purpureis*) 3—Deep blood-red foliage in spring, fading later to dull green; young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer; a rapid grower; should be cut back severely every spring.
- Red-Flowering, Double** (*Vulgaris fl. sanguinea plena*) 3—Bright red, semi-double flowers in May.
- Rose-Flowering, Double** (*Vulgaris rosea fl. pl.*) 3—Beautiful, delicate, rose-colored flowers like small roses. Blooms in May.
- White-Flowering, Double** (*Vulgaris fl. alba plena*) 3—Double white flowers; blooms in May. Perfectly hardy.
- Variegated Flowering** (*Vulgaris fl. versicolor plena*) 3—Flowers variously white and red, or variegated on the tree at the same time. Flowers early; perfectly hardy.

PHELLDENDRON.

- Chinese Cork Tree** (*Amurensis*) 2—A large, hardy tree from China. Thick, corky bark and pinnate foliage three or four feet long. Very similar to *Ailanthus*.

PLANE TREE [*Platanus*.]

This is a rapid growing tree, attaining a large size. The bark rolls from the trunk and limbs in sheets leaving patches of yellow and green. It does well on any soil and is free from insect pests.

- American Plane, Sycamore, or Buttonwood** (*Occidentalis*) 1—Heart-shaped leaves at base, with sharp pointed lobes.
- Oriental** (*Orientalis*) 1—This tree is fast becoming popular for street planting. It is a rapid, upright, clean grower and long lived; beautiful, dense foliage; it is not affected by the air of large cities nor by insects.

PERSIMMON.

Virginiana—2—The Southern Persimmon is hardy in New England when well established, but young trees are badly winter-killed. The Japan Persimmon is not hardy enough to warrant its culture here.

POPLAR [*Populus*.]

Desirable where rapid growth is wanted.

Alba Nivea—2—Large foliage, white and downy underneath ; contrasts finely with green foliage of other trees.

Alba Nivea Aureo-Intertexta—2—A variety of the silver ; golden variegated foliage.

Asiatic (*Certinensis*) 2—A rapid grower of pyramidal habit ; medium to large leaves, cordate, light green, changing to dark green.

Augustifolia—2—Of pyramidal habit, with narrow leaves.

Balsam, or Tacamahac (*Balsamifera*) 2—Large, glossy leaves tree grows rapidly.

Bolleana—2—An upright, compact grower, similar to Lombardy ; leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.

Carolina—2—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color.

Cotton Wood, or Canadian (*Canadensis*) 1—A well-known sort, with broadly deltoid, glabrous, shining, serrate leaves.

Elegans—2—An upright grower ; brownish wood and fine foliage.

Eugenie—2—A rapid pyramidal grower, with handsome, yellowish-green foliage.

Gray, or Common White (*Alba canescens*) 2—Branches upright and compact ; leaves roundish, waved and toothed, downy beneath ; suitable for marshy soils.

Lindley's Crisped or Curled-Leaved (*Crispa*) 2—The bark of young wood raised in furrows.

Lombardy (*Fastigiata, or dilatata*) 1—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding, spiry form. Very desirable in large grounds or

along roads, to break the average height and forms of other trees.

Nolestii—2—An Asiatic variety of spreading habit, and a strong grower ; medium to large leaves, cordate and dark green.

Parasol de St. Julien—3—Of fine weeping or drooping habit.

Pyramidalis Sauveolens—2—A compact, pyramidal grower ; leaves ovate, lanceolate, smooth, dark green above, pale green under.

Round-Leaved (*Rotundifolia*) 3—From Japan. Of spreading habit, leaves large, nearly round, dark green above and downy underneath.

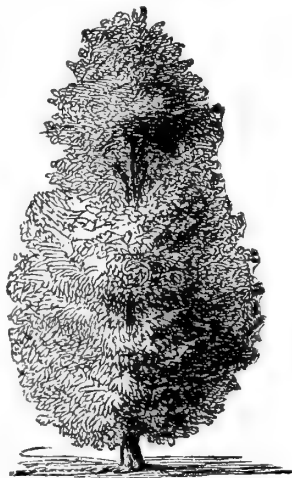
Silver-Leaved, or White (*Alba*) 2—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit ; leaves large lobed, dark, rich green above, and white as snow beneath ; prefers moist soil, but succeeds anywhere.

Van Geert's Golden (*Canadensis aurea Van Geertii*) 2—Golden-yellow foliage, retains its tint the season ; effective in masses.

Weeping Toothed-Leaved (*Grandidentata pendula*) 3—A rapid grower ; long slender branches drooping gracefully to the ground ; large and deeply serrated foliage ; a superb weeper.



LOMBARDY POPLAR.



CAROLINA POPLAR.

PRICKLY ASH [*Xanthoxylum*.]

Toothache Tree (*Americana*) 3—Branches have strong brown prickles ; pinnate leaves, smooth above, downy beneath.

PRUNUS [*Plum and Cherry*.]

Variegated-Leaved (*Domestica fol. var.*) 2—Leaves variegated with margins of pale green.

Myrobolana flore roseo pleno—3—Large flowers, rosy and double in early spring.

Simonii—3—Brick red fruit, flattened, similar in size and appearance to a Nectarine ; flesh yellow and peculiarly aromatic.

SALISBURIA, MAIDEN-HAIR TREE, or GINGKO.

Adiantifolia—1—A rare, beautiful tree from Japan, with remarkable fern-like foliage, distinct and fine. Especially desirable for planting on lawns or in door-yards ; rapid grower.

SMOOTH-FRUITED HORSE CHESTNUTS [*Pavia*.] [*Æsculus*.]

Lyonii—2—A vigorous grower, with yellow flowers.

Michauxii—3—Racemes of handsome, rose-colored flowers.

Ohio, or Big Buckeye, or Yellow Horse Chestnut (*Pavia*.) 2—Pale green, downy leaves and yellow flowers. Has globular head when it acquires age.

Rubra (*Small Buckeye*) 2—A small sized tree with more slender branches than Ohio Buckeye, and brownish-red leaves.

Rubra Atrosanguinea—2—A dwarf variety, with young wood and foliage quite smooth and dark red flowers.

Rubra Carnea Pubescens—2—Flesh-colored flowers.

Rubra Carnea Superba—2—A dwarf variety, with dark flowers.

Rubra Purpurea—2—Of dwarf habit and purplish-red flowers.

Rubra Whitleyii—2—Handsome foliage and brilliant red flowers.

SOUR GUM [*Nyssa*.] [*Tupelo*.]

Multiflora—1—Shiny green foliage, turning in fall to flaming scarlet. Branches droop. Prefers damp situation.

SASSAFRAS.

Officinale—2—Peculiar deep green foliage, turning to deep yellow in fall ; small, yellow flowers in bunches, very fragrant, in May ; well known for its aromatic bark and roots ; needs close pruning.

SUMACH [*Rhus*.]

Osbeck's (*Cotinus Osbeckii*) 3—Bears great panicles of showy, creamy-white flowers in July.

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree (*Cotinus*) 3—The large masses of misty purplish flowers in June give it the name of Smoke Bush. Leaves change to varying colors in fall.

Stag Horn (*Typhina*) 3—Foliage compound, light green, and large size, brilliantly colored in fall. An effective plant for grouping in masses. Thrives on poor soil.

TULIP TREE, or WHITE WOOD [*Liriodendron*.]

Tulip Tree (*Tulipifera*) 1—One of our largest native trees, with large, glossy, light green leaves, shaped like a violin, and beautiful, tulip-like flowers. Very desirable for planting on lawns, or where trees are desired that will make a rapid growth.

Variegated Leaved (*Tulipifera panache*) 2—Margins of broad, glossy leaves are variegated with light green.

THORN [*Cratægus*.]

*Dense, low-growing trees, and very ornamental when in bloom in May and June.
Hardy and adapted to all soils. Especially valuable in small grounds.*



DOUBLE-FLOWERING THORN.

Azarolus—3—Round, spreading head ; foliage large and handsome, fruit scarlet.

- Black-Fruited** (*Nigra*) 3—An upright grower, with medium-sized, lobed leaves and black fruit.
- Carriereii**—3—Dark, glossy green foliage; large, dark red fruit, hangs to tree long into winter.
- Common Hawthorn** (*Oxyacantha*) 3—The celebrated English Hedge Plant.
- Double Crimson** (*Oxyacantha flore punicea pleno*) 3—Producing fine double crimson flowers.
- Double White** (*Oxyacantha flora pleno*) —Flowers small, clear white and desirable.
- Glossy-Leaved** (*Crus. galli lucida odorata*) 3—Bright, shining green leaves; white, fragrant flowers in June.
- Gumpper's** (*Gumpperi bicolor*) 4—White flowers, edged with rose.
- Hybrid Smooth-Leaved** (*Crus. galli hybrida*) 3—Smooth, shining leaves, white flowers.
- Medlar-Leaved** (*Mespilus*) 3—Medlar-like leaves.
- Parsley-Leaved** (*Oxyacantha apiifolia*) 3—Leaves pale green, finely cut and crimped; single white flowers.
- Paul's New Double** (*Oxyacantha Coccinea flore pleno Paulii*) 3—Producing bright crimson and very double flowers. One of the best.
- Pyramidal** (*Oxyacantha pyramidalis*) 3—A good pyramidal grower with fine foliage and single white flowers.
- Single Scarlet** (*Oxyacantha punicea*) 3—Flowers single scarlet and highly perfumed.
- Tansy-Leaved** (*Tanacetifolia*) 3—Beautiful, deep green foliage, yellow fruit.
- Tomentosa**—3—Large, dark green foliage and red fruit.
- Weeping Single Scarlet** (*Oxyacantha coccinea pendula*) 3—A variety of Scarlet Thorn having drooping branches.

TREE OF HEAVEN [*Ailanthus*.]

- Glandulosa**—1—From Japan. Long, feathery foliage, rapid grower, very tropical looking; exempt from all diseases and insects.

YELLOW WOOD [*Cladrastis*.]

- Tinctoria** syn. **Virgilea Lutea**—2—One of the finest native trees. A moderate grower with broadly rounded head and compounded foliage, light green color, turning to warm yellow in fall; flowers pea-shaped, very fragrant, pure white, and produced in long drooping racemes in June.

WALNUT [*Juglans*.]

- Black Walnut** (*Nigra*) 1—A majestic tree of great size. Very dark bark deeply furrowed; foliage beautiful, each leaf composed of thirteen to seventeen leaflets; round nut.
- Butternut** (*Cinerea*) 1—A strong, clean growing, spreading tree, very ornamental and bearing large, oblong, rough nuts; grayish-colored bark, and foliage similar to *Ailanthus*.
- Cut-Leaved** (*Regia rupestris*, or *laciniata*) 3—Finely cut foliage; a bushy grower; small fruit.
- Madeira Nut, or European Walnut** (*Regia*) 2—From Persia, where it attains greater size than our Butternut does here. Nut oval and very fine.

WILLOW [*Salix*.]

The rapid growth, fine habit, hardiness, adaptability to a great variety of soils, and ease of transplanting, render the Willow one of the most desirable, as it is ornamental, of shade trees.

- Babylonian, or Weeping** (*Babylonica*) 1—Our common and well-known Weeping Willow.
- Babylonica Salamonii**—1—More vigorous and upright than Babylonian, but retains its weeping habit.
- Common White** (*Alba*) 1—Especially adapted to wet ground, when it grows into a broad, large tree.

Curled (*Annularis*) 2—Singular, twisted, ring-like leaves.

Golden-Barked Babylonian—2—Bright golden bark in winter. Same habit as Babylonian or Common Weeping.

Golden (*Vitellina aurantiaca*) 2—Very conspicuous on account of its yellow bark.



KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.

Kilmarnock Weeping (*Caprea pendula*) 3—A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-

shaped head, and with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground, and is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or other small enclosures. Extensively planted, and should be in every collection of ornamental shrubbery. Hardy, and of vigorous growth.

Laurel-Leaved (*Laurifolia*) 2—A fine tree, with large, shiny leaves; valuable for sea-shore planting.

New American Weeping, or Fountain (*Purpurea pendula*) 3—A dwarf variety of weeping habit; hardy.

Palm-Leaved (*Palmaefolia*) 2—Deep green foliage; young wood reddish-purple; a vigorous grower.

Pentandra—2—Broad, thick, shining foliage.

Rigida Pendula—3—A fine dwarf weeper; long, slender branches, large, glossy, pale green leaves.

Rosemary-Leaved (*Rosmarinifolia*, or *petiolaris*) 3—Branches feathery, with small, silvery foliage; makes a striking, pretty, small-sized tree when grafted standard high. This, and the Kilmarnock and New American Weeping should always find a place in every yard and garden, and will produce a pleasing effect.

Royal Willow (*Regalis*) 2—Rich, silvery foliage; effective in groups.

Salmon-Barked (*Vitellina britzensis*) 2—Red bark in winter renders it very attractive.

Siebold's (*Sieboldii*) 2—Very graceful and ornamental, with long, graceful branches and long, narrow, deep green leaves.

Siebold's Weeping (*Sieboldii pendula*) 3—Very hardy, of drooping habit.

Three-Colored Goat (*Caprea tricolor*) 3—When worked four or five feet high, a very pretty, round-headed tree; distinct tri-colored foliage.

Wisconsin Weeping—2—Extremely hardy and of drooping habit.

Class B.—Weeping, or Pendulous Trees Which Shed Their Foliage.

The Following are Fully Described in the Preceding Pages.

Ash—Weeping.

Beech—Weeping, Purple-Leaved Weeping.

Birch—Cut-Leaved Weeping, Dwarf White Weeping, European White Weeping, Tristis, Young's Weeping, Cunningham's Weeping.

Cherry—Ever Flowering Weeping, Dwarf Weeping, Japan Weeping, Japan Weeping Rose Flowered.

Crab—Weeping.

Deciduous Cypress—Distichum Pendula.

Dogwood—Weeping.

Elm—Weeping Slippery, Camperdown Weeping, Weeping Small-Leaved, Scotch Weeping, Rough-Leaved Weeping, Weeping Cork-Barked.

Honey Locust—Bujot's Weeping.

Linden—White-Leaved Weeping.

Maple—Weir's Cut-Leaved.

Mountain Ash—European Weeping.

Mulberry—Tea's Weeping.

Oak—Dawvesse's Weeping.

Poplar—Weeping Tooth-Leaved, Parasol de St. Julien.

Thorn—Weeping Single Scarlet.

Willow—Babylonica, Salamonii, Kilmarnock Weeping, American Weeping or Fountain, Rigida Pendula, Siebold's Weeping, Golden-Barked Babylonica.

A LIST OF TREES HAVING UNUSUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FOLIAGE.

Trees Having Cut-Leaved and Serrate Foliage.

Alder—Cut-Leaved, Imperial Cut-Leaved, Incana Laciniata.

Beech—Crested or Curled-Leaved, Fern-Leaved.

Birch—Cut-Leaved Weeping.

Elm—Berardi, Nettle-Leaved, Parvifolia.

Linden—Cut or Fern-Leaved, Red Fern-Leaved, Mandshurica.

Maple—Crisp-Leaved, Cut-Leaved Silver, Dasycarpum Tripartitum, Weir's Cut-Leaved, Japan varieties, Montpelier, Curled-Leaved Norway, Cut-Leaved Norway, Eagle's Claw, Lorberg's Norway, Spicatum, Tartarian, Truncatum, Heldreichii, Platanoides Undulatum, Prince Handjery.

Mountain Ash—Oak-Leaved.

Oak—Silver Variegated-Leaved.

Thorn—Orientalis, Parsley-Leaved, Tansy-Leaved.

Walnut—Cut-Leaved.

TREES HAVING VARIEGATED OR SPOTTED FOLIAGE.

Ash—Alba Argentea Marginata, Aucuba-Leaved, Excelsior Concaavæfolia fol. var.

Cherry—Aucuba-Leaved Bird, Variegated-Leaved Bird, Marmorata.

Elm—Campestris var. Macrophylla Punctata, Variegated English.

Horse Chestnut—Menninger's.

Linden—Mandshurica, Mongolica.

Maple—Tricolor-Leaved Sycamore, Worle's Golden-Leaved Sycamore, Pseudo Platanus Bicolor, Pseudo Platanus Nervosum, Simon Louis Freres, Rubrum Drummondii, Monumental Sugar.

Mountain Ash—Golden Hybrid, Hybrid.

Oak—Silver Variegated-Leaved, Robur ped. var. Pulverulenta.

Poplar—Trichocarpa.

Plum—Variegated-Leaved.

Tulip Tree—Variegated-Leaved.

Willow—Three-Colored Goat, Royal, Rosemary-Leaved.

TREES HAVING DISTINCTLY COLORED LEAVES OTHER THAN GREEN.

Ash—Golden-Leaved.

Beech—Purple-Leaved, Golden-Leaved, Sylvatica Purpurea Major, River's Smooth-Leaved Purple, Rose-Margined Purple-Leaved, Purple-Leaved Weeping.

Birch—Purple-Leaved, Populifolia Purpurea.

Catalpa—Golden, Bignonioides Purpurea.

Elm—Purple Filbert-Leaved, Dampierre's Golden, Louis Van Houtte, Purple Myrtle-Leaved, Purple-Leaved English, Golden-Leaved.

Maple—Dasycarpum Lutescens, Platanoides Digitatum fol. Aureo Marg., Reitenbach's Norway, Japan Varieties, Purple-Leaved Sycamore, Tricolor-Leaved Sycamore, Platanoides O. Stoll, Dark Purple-Leaved Sycamore, Prince Handjery, Rubrum Drummondii, Monumental Sugar.

Oak—Purple Leaved, Golden, Robur ped. Nigra, Robur ped. Sessiliflora Purpurea.

Peach—Purple or Blood-Leaved.

Poplar—Van Geert's Golden.

TREES WITH BRIGHT COLORED BARK IN WINTER.

Ash—Golden-Barked (yellow bark).

Birch—Paper (white bark), European White (white bark), Cut-Leaved (white bark).

Linden—Golden-Barked (yellow bark), Dasystyla (yellow bark), Red Twigged European (red bark), Mongolica (red and yellow bark).

Willow—Palm-Leaved (red bark), Golden (yellow bark), Vitellina Britzensis (red bark), Golden-Barked Babylonian (yellow bark).

TREES BEARING ORNAMENTAL FRUIT OR BERRIES.

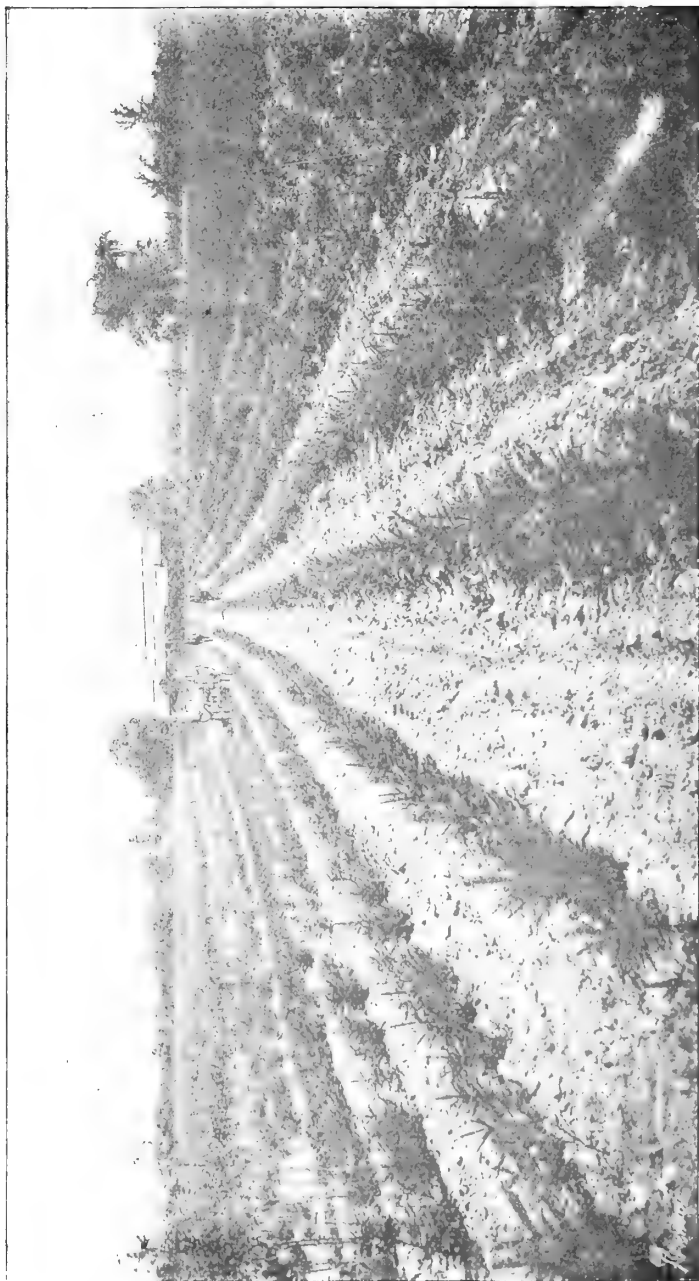
Amelanchier—Oak-Leaved, purple fruit in June.

Flowering Dogwood—White Flowering, oval fruit in a head.

Mountain Ash—Scarlet fruit in Sep. and Oct.

Nettle Tree—Dull red fruit as large as peas.

Thorns—Scarlet and yellow fruit in Sep. and Oct.



EVERGREENS.—A FIELD OF NORWAY SPRUCE, ETC.

TREES BEARING FLOWERS.

They Flower in Order Named.

May—Almond Davidiana, Amelanchier; Cherry, Large Double Flowering, Judas Tree; Magnolia, Chinese in variety; Almonds, Large Double Flowering; Dogwood, White Flowering, Horse Chestnuts; Crabs, Flowering, Bird Cherry.

June—Mountain Ash, Thorns in variety, Laburnum, White Fringe; Locust, White; Yellow Wood, Catalpas, Lindens in variety.

July—Chestnuts, American; Koelreuteria.

Class D.—EVERGREENS (*Coniferæ*.)

Cedar and Fir and branching Pine.
A sylvan scene, and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view.—*Milton*.

In our severe winter seasons, when the landscape is bare of vegetation, the hardy forms of Conifers become more and more necessary to our planters. Their exquisite winter aspect, and their varying shades of color through the year, give them the highest value in ornamental planting, while the hardiest forms have great utility when used as wind-breaks, screens and shelters.

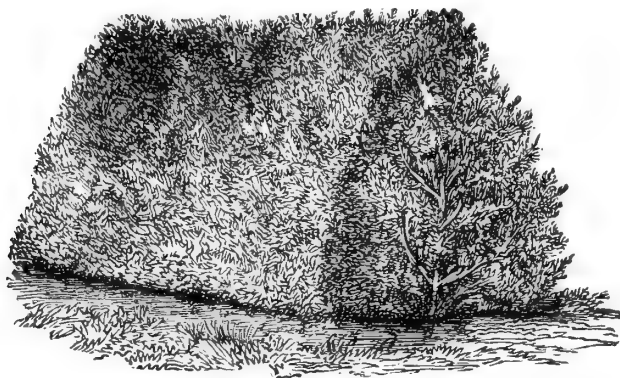
Evergreens prefer well-drained, good soil, although certain kinds flourish upon light soil and in exposed situations. This is especially true of many Pines and Firs.

We have adopted the latest botanical classification, and include only hardy species useful for general planting. We recommend Spring planting of Evergreens.

ARBOR VITÆ.—WESTERN (*Thuya*), and ORIENTAL (*Biota*).WESTERN ARBOR VITÆ [*Thuya*.]

American (*Occidentalis*) 2—Of conical form and rapid growth; valuable for screens and hedges; commonly called White Cedar.

Geo. Peabody (*Occidentalis* var. *Geo. Peabody*) 4—A dwarf, dense-growing, golden variety, holding its color all summer.



SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ.

Globe-Headed (*Occidentalis* var. *Globosa*) 4—Grows in low, thick globe form; very desirable.

Hovey's Golden (*Occidentalis* *Hovey*) 4—Of dwarf habit, globular outline and golden green foliage; fine and hardy.

Little Gem (*Plicata* var. *minima*) 4—Very dwarf, not making over an inch of growth yearly, spreading out into a mat of foliage.

- Nootka Sound** (*Plicata*) 4—Similar to Siberian, but with shorter growth, and branches disposed so as to give them a plaited appearance.
- Parson's** (*Occidentalis compacta*) 4—Forms a globe of light green foliage.
- Pyramidal** (*Occidentalis var. pyramidalis*) 3—Of upright, compact habit like Irish Juniper; foliage light green; very hardy.
- Siberian, or Warreana** (*Occidentalis var. Siberica*) 3—Of low-growing, dense form, with beautiful, bluish-green foliage; very hardy; of great value for ornament, screens and hedges.
- Silver Tipped, or Queen Victoria** (*Occidentalis alba*) 4—Of dwarf form, branches silver tipped.
- Standish** (*Standishii*) 4—A distinct, and the only hardy form of *Thuyopsis*. A beautiful Evergreen.
- Tom Thumb** (*Occidentalis var. Tom Thumb*) 4—Very dwarf and of slow growth; of compact, symmetrical habit; valuable where low-growing forms are needed; hardy.
- Vervaeue's** (*Occidentalis var. Vervaeueana*) 3—A hardy variety in which the green is singularly intermixed with a predominating shade of golden yellow.
- Weeping** (*Occidentalis var. pendula*) 4—A weeping form of value; ends of branches tufted in odd form.

ARBOR VITÆ, WESTERN [*Orientalis*.]

Under this Head we include the Biotas.

- Chinese** (*Orientalis*) 3—An elegant tree of torch-like form and dense, flat, light green foliage; becomes brown in winter.
- Ever-Golden** (*Orientalis var. semper aurea*) 4—Of dwarf habit, but free growth; it retains its golden tint the year round.
- Golden** (*Orientalis var. aurea*) 4—Nearly spherical in outline and with bright yellow tinged foliage.
- Rollinson's Golden** (*Orientalis var. elegantissima*) 4—Of upright pyramidal form, with the young foliage tipped with golden yellow, remaining so the entire summer, and turning bronze in the winter.

CYPRESS, or CEDAR [*Chamaecyparis*.]

Including Retinospora and Cupressus.

- Golden Thread-Branched Cypress** (*Filifera aurea*) 2 to 3 ft.—A bright golden form of preceding. Hardy.
- Heath-Leaved Cypress** (*Ericoides*) 2 to 3 ft.—Bluish-green in summer and bronze in winter.
- Lawson's Cypress** (*Lawsoniana erecta viridis*) 2—Has elegant, drooping branches, and slender, feathery branchlets. Leaves dark, glossy green, tinged with glaucous hue. Only half hardy here.
- Leptoclada**—3—Dwarf. Dark green foliage.
- Obtuse-Leaved Japan Cypress** (*Obtusa*) 3 to 4 ft.—Graceful, fern-like foliage; hardy.
- Obtusa Compacta**—2 to 3 ft.—A compact, dark green foliated sort.
- Obtusa Nana**—3 to 4 ft.—Intensely dark, shell-like leaves; hardy and elegant.
- Obtusa var. Alba Spica**—3 to 4 ft.—A pretty form, with white shoots interspersed through the plant.
- Obtusa var. Aurea Variegata** (*Golden obtuse-Leaved Japan Cypress*) 3 to 4 ft.—Variegated with golden shoots quite conspicuously.
- Obtusa var. Gracilis Aurea**—3 to 4 ft.—A dwarf form with young shoots brightly golden.
- Obtusa var. Lycopodioides** (*Club Moss Japan Cypress*) 2 to 3 ft.—Deep green foliage, massed in short, densely-branched shoots.
- Obtusa var. Plumosa Aurea**—2—A striking form of Plume-Like Japan Cypress, brilliantly golden through the season; very hardy.
- Obtusa var. Argentea** (*Silver Spotted Plume-Like*) 2—Interspersed with white variegation.

Pisifera Aurea—2—A pyramidal, bright golden form.

Plume-Like Japan Cypress (*Obtusa* var. *plumosa*) 2—Delicate, glaucous foliage; very hardy.

Squarrosa—2—Steel-colored foliage, fine and feathery. Can be pruned in any shape.

Swamp White Cedar (*Sphaeroidea*) 2—A light green, foliaged, small tree, growing in damp spots.

Thread-Branched Japan Cypress (*Filifera*) 15 to 20 ft.—Slender, string-like, bright green foliage drooping in long filaments. Graceful and pyramidal habit. Hardy.

FIR [*Abies*.]

Leaves flat, scattered and silvery beneath. Cones erect on upper side of branches, and ripen the first year, scales breaking off at maturity and leaving axis on the tree.

Balsam (*Balsamea*) 2—A rapid, slender, pyramidal grower, with very dark foliage. Grows in cold, wet ground as well as in better soil. Very hardy.

Cephalonian Silver (*Cephalonica*) 2—Very beautiful and broad-growing. Leaves stiff and dark green, silvery beneath.

Cilician (*Cilicica*) 2—A compact grower, with very dark foliage; hardy.

Consolor syn. Lasiocarpa—2—A fine "blue spruce" of graceful habit; hardy.

European, or Comb-Like Silver Fir—2—Spreading, broad, silvery foliage.

Firma—2—A beautiful form of Silver Fir from Japan.

Fraseri—2—Similar to Balsam Fir, but with darker, richer foliage, a better grower and of more distinct and elegant appearance; hardy.

Nobilis Glauca—2—Branches grow horizontally; foliage silvery blue; prefers a warm, sheltered situation.

Nordman's Silver Fir (*Nordmanniana*) 2—Of symmetrical habit, with intensely dark, massive foliage, silver beneath.

Pitch Silver Fir (*Pichta*) 2—Somewhat pendulous branches and dense growth; dark foliage, quite peculiar; very hardy.

Spanish Fir (*Pinsapo*) 2—Of dense, symmetrical habit and elegant appearance; when young needs warm sheltered positions.

Veitch's Silver Fir (*Veitchii*) 2—Similar to Nordman's but silvery tint more pronounced and more hardy.

HEMLOCK [*Tsuga*.]

Canadensis Sargenti Pendula—3—A persistent, weeping form not over 5 to 6 feet in growth, sweeping the ground in picturesque fashion; hardy.

Carolina (*Caroliniana*) 3—Dense, heavy, dark foliage and growth.

Hemlock Spruce (*Canadensis*) 1—A graceful tree with loose, open growth and Yew-like foliage; can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil.

JUNIPER [*Juniperous*.]

Chinese (*Sinensis*) 3—A dense shrub with dark green foliage and somewhat drooping branches.

Creeping Savin (*Sabina procumbens*) 4—Quite prostrate, creeping over considerable space; fine for rocks, walls and dry places.

Douglas's Golden (*Communis aurea*) 4—Of mat-like growth, brilliant golden foliage; valuable for edging or grouping.

Dwarf (*Communis* var. *Alpina nana*) 4—Of spreading, dense habit.

English (*Communis vulgaris*) 3—Our common Juniper, light glaucous foliage.

Golden Chinese (*Sinensis aurea*) 4—Foliage brilliant golden. One of finest yellow foliaged dwarf evergreens we have.

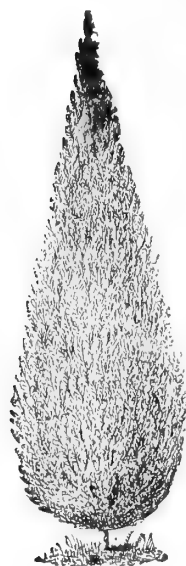
Golden Japan (*Japonica aurea*) 4—A fine dwarf, golden form; spreading habit.

Irish (*Communis* var. *Hibernica*) 3—Of dense, pillar-like growth, glaucous, green foliage.

Japan (*Japonica*) 4—Dense, bushy form, with vivid green foliage.

Prostrate (*Prostrata*) 4—A low, spreading variety, trailing close to the ground. Foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Fine for rock work or banks.

Red Cedar (*Virginiana*) 2—Of tapering form, bright rich, green foliage. Useful for ornamental planting.



IRISH JUNIPER.

Robust Irish (*Communis* var. *Hibernica robusta*) 3—A more hardy and robust form of Irish Juniper, more pyramidal, but not so thick and columnar.

Savin (*Sabina*) 4—Prostrate, spreading branches, with somber green foliage. Hardy and well adapted for hillsides, etc.

Scaled (*Squamata*) 4—A low, spreading variety, suitable for rock work.

Schott's (*Virginiana Schotti*) 3—Of dense bush form, light green foliage, perfectly hardy.

Silvery Red Cedar (*Virginiana glauca*) 3—Of compact, conical habit and silver gray foliage.

Sinensis Argentea, or Foemina Variegata—4—Very dense, bluish-green foliage, interspersed with silvery-white.

Stiff-Leaved (*Rigida*) 4—Of close, irregular habit. Bright green in summer and coppery color in winter. Ends of branches have a graceful, weeping form.

Swedish (*Communis* var. *sulcica compacta*) 3—Grows much like Irish, but more bushy.

Tamarisk Leaved Savin (*Sabina* var. *tamariscifolia*) 4—A trailing sort with broad, feathery branches and thick, glaucous, deep green foliage.

Variegated Red Cedar (*Virginiana alba variegata*) 3—Variegated with white and yellowish foliage.

Variegated Savin (*Sabina variegata*) 4—A species of Savin having silver white variegation.

Virginiana Elegantissima—2—A variety of Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage, very noticeable in winter.

Weeping Red Cedar (*Virginiana* var. *pendula*) 3—A graceful, weeping form of Red Cedar.

PINE [*Pinus*.]

Austrian, or Black (*Austriaca* syn. *nigricans*) 1—A robust grower with long, dark green, stiff needles. Does well on all soils and especially good for seashore planting.

Corsican (*Laricio*) 1—A rapid, open, pyramidal grower, having dark green, twisted leaves.

Densiflora—1—Similar to Austrian, but more elegant habit.

Heavy Wooded (*Ponderosa*) 1—Attains 100 to 300 feet in height on the Pacific Coast; hardy here.

Jeffrey's (*Jeffreyi*) 1—Bluish-green leaves; hardy.

Lofty Bhotan (*Excelsa*) 1—Similar to White Pine, but more silvery foliage, which is long and pendulous.

Massons (*Massoniana*) 1—A large-sized Japanese tree, with fresh, bright green foliage.

Mugho Dwarf (*Mugho*) 4—Of low, dense, spreading growth, with very dark foliage; very hardy.

Mugho Compacto—3—Makes a round growth not over 2 feet.

Pitch (*Rigida*) 2—A native tree doing well on poor, dry soils.

Red (*Resinosa*) 1—Red bark and light green foliage in whorls; useful for timber.

Salzmann's (*Monspelienensis*) 2—Leaves 6 to 7 inches long, of bright green color; tree most picturesque.

Scotch (*Sylvestris*) 1—The toughest and hardest of pines. Foliage more silvery than Austrian. Desirable for mass and shelter.

Strobus Nana—3—A low, ball-like growth, not over 2 to 3 feet.

Sun Ray (*Massoniana variegata*) 1—Light golden, variegated foliage ; very distinct.

Swiss Stone (*Cembra*) 2—Thick, regular grower, foliage resembling White Pine, and quite silvery.



SCOTCH PINE.

Sylvestris Globosa—3—Globular, compact form, valuable for groups of low-growing Evergreens.

White, or Weymouth (*Strobus*) 1—A native tree, valuable for timber purposes. Light silvery foliage ; useful for hedges as can be clipped like a shrub.

SPRUCE [*Picea*.]

Cones pendulous, the cone remaining on the tree whole. Leaves four-sided and scattered, pointing in all directions.

Alcock's (*Alcocquiana*) 2—Hardy and of good form. Silvery tint of lower leaf surface is in brilliant contrast at all times with deep green above.

Black (*Nigra*) 2—Has darker and shorter leaves than white. Hardy and valuable in seashore planting.

Nigra Pumila—3—A low, cushion-like Evergreen, pretty and desirable.

Nigra Doumetti—3—Like above, but with bluish-gray needles. A very beautiful dwarf tree.

Colorado Blue (*Pungens*) 2—One of the hardiest and beautiful of Spruces ; similar in form and habit to White Spruce ; foliage rich blue or sage color.

Douglass (*Douglasii*) 3—Large, conical form, branches spreading, horizontal ; leaves light green above, glaucous.

Eastern (*Orientalis*) 2—Resembles a fine-leaved Norway, but more elegant than it. Graceful form and dark, attractive foliage.


- Engelman's** (*Engelmanni*) 1—A dense, pyramidal grower of Rocky Mountain type. Has stiff foliage like the Colorado Blue, and in most cases its fine, glaucous color.
- Excelsa Compacta**—3—Small, dense growth.
- Excelsa Conica**—3—Cone-like growth, very dense, dwarf and compact.
- Excelsa Aurea**—2—Golden-leaved form.
- Excelsa Ellwangeii**—3—A dwarf form with rich, deep green needles which bristle out straight from the stems.
- Excelsa Finedonsis**—2—Upper part of stems pale yellow, changing to bronzy-brown and later to pale green.
- Excelsa Gregoryiana**—3—Cushion-like growth of dense foliage, always dwarf, peculiar and ornamental.
- Excelsa Pumila**—3—Of dwarf form, not over 2 to 3 feet.
- Excelsa Pygmæa**—3—Similar to above, with lighter foliage.
- Excelsa Pyramidalis**—2—A tall, slim, pyramidal grower.
- Glaucous** (*Alba cærulea*) 2—Loose, spreading habit, with bluish-green foliage; very hardy.
- Glory of the Spruces** (*Alba aurea*) 2—Tips of leaves colored a golden-yellow. This variegation is constant and gives the tree a unique character.
- Himalayan, or Smith's** (*Morinda, or Smithiana*) 3—Has the character of Dlodar Cedar in foliage. Of a striking and graceful, drooping habit in all stages of its growth.
- Inverted** (*Excelsa inverta*) 2—This is a pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, and is frequently termed "Weeping Spruce." Forms a pillar-like tree. The lateral branches are as drooping as a Willow. A most remarkable form.
- Norway** (*Excelsa*) 1—Used generally everywhere for screens and wind-breaks because of its rapid growth. Of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lowest branches sweeping the ground. The following are all variations of Norway Spruce:
- Tiger Tail** (*Polita*) 2—Thickly set branches furnished with stiff, sharp leaves of pleasant, deep green shade; hardy and choice.
- White** (*Alba*) 1—Long, silvery-green foliage and dense, pyramidal growth; very hardy.

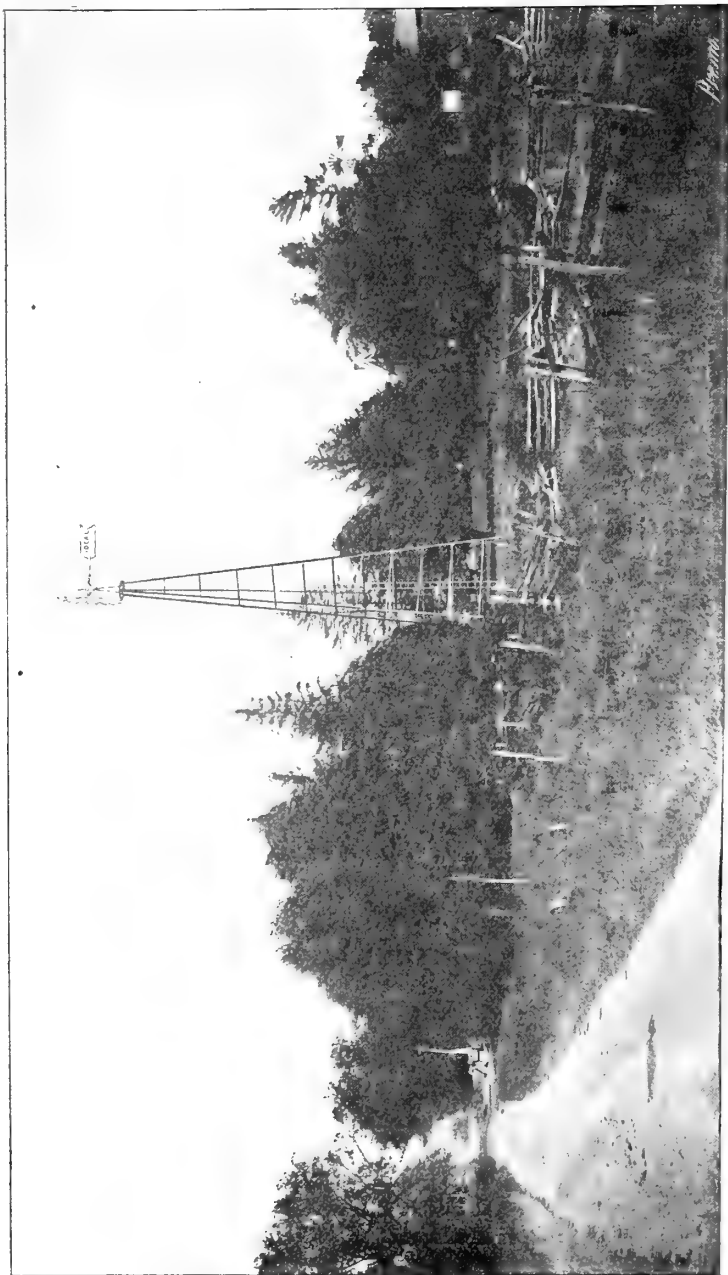
UMBRELLA PINE [*Sciadopitys*.]

- Verticillata**—3—Has perfectly upright trunk with horizontal branches bearing whorls of shining green, very broad, flat needles, lined with white on under side. These needles are of remarkable size and arranged in umbrella-like tufts. The tree is a slow grower first but makes finally a large tree; very hardy and unique.

YEW [*Taxus*.]

The Yews are evergreen with rich foliage, dwarf habit, and are valuable where elegant effects in landscape planting are desired. All require sheltered, warm positions and good care.

- Abrupt-Leaved Japan** (*Cuspidata*) 4—Upright growth and dense, very dark foliage; hardy.
-  Other forms of Yews are omitted as unreliable in this climate.
- American** (*Canadensis*) 4—A low, weeping, broad, spreading bush, dark green foliage and crimson berries; very hardy and valuable for surfacing beds or forming groups.
- Beautiful Variegated** (*Baccata elegantissima*) 4—Variegated with gold, one of hardiest of Yews.
- English** (*Baccata*) 3—Slow growing, with short stems and very bushy head, densely branched, thickly covered with drooping, somber-green leaves.
- Fulham** (*Baccata var. stricta*) 3—Erect habit, with smaller foliage than other Yews; a fine, hardy sort.
- Irish** (*Baccata fastigiata*) 4—Deep black foliage, with perfect columnar form.
- Japan** (*Adpressa*) 4—Bushy and spreading, small, dense foliage, dark and shining, and pale pink berries; hardy.



A COOL PLACE ON A HOT DAY.

Flowering Shrubs.

"Flowers preach to us if we will hear."
—*Christina G. Rosetti.*

"Flowers are words which even a babe may understand."—*Bishop Coxe.*

Our Shrubs are strong, well-rooted, transplanted stock from open ground. Once carefully planted in suitable positions they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little further care. The time of bloom of the different sorts extends over nearly the whole season, though the greatest show is to be expected in Spring and early Summer.

For the convenience of the planter, we divide Shrubs into

....FOUR CLASSES....

Class A.—Deciduous Shrubs.

Class C.—Evergreen Shrubs.

" **B.**—Shrubs with Colored or Variegated Leaves or Fruit.

" **D.**—Climbing Shrubs.

Class A.—Deciduous Shrubs.

3—Shrubs which attain 9 to 12 feet.

4—Shrubs which attain 1 to 8 feet.

We can supply many Flowering Shrubs in addition to those described, but confine ourselves to those having the greatest merit, and especially to such as possess some distinct qualities, either of foliage or of flower.

Should any of our professional patrons desire to experiment on their testing grounds with varieties not named herein, we shall be pleased to fill any orders therefor, but to the general planter we advise a selection from the following choice list :

ACACIA ROBINIA.

Rose Acacia (*Hispid*) 4—Is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand towards the close of May and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose. It is a beautiful shrub for planting in large masses.

ALTHÆA, or ROSE OF SHARON [*Hibiscus.*]

These are fine, hardy, free-growing and flowering shrubs, blooming in August and September, when few plants are in blossom. They attain a height of 6 to 10 feet.

Double Purple (*Syriacus var. purpurea flore pleno*).

Double Red (*Syriacus var. rubra pleno*).

Double White (*Syriacus alba*)—Very large and double, with reddish-purple center.

Syriacus Leopoldii Flore Pleno—Flowers very double ; flesh color.

Syriacus Pæoniflora—Rosy purple flowers.

Single Purple (*Purpurea*).

Single Red (*Rubra*).

Single White (*Alba*).

Var. Violacea Flore Pleno—Flowers double violet.

Variegated-Leaved Double Purple-Flowered (*Flora plena fol. var.*)—A conspicuous variety with leaves distinctly marked with light yellow, and having double purple flowers ; showy and desirable.



ALTHÆA, OR ROSE OF SHARON.

ALMOND. SEE PLUM, page 112.

ANGELICA TREE [*Aralia*.]

Small trees that give a tropical appearance to gardens. Require slight protection in winter.

Japanica—3—Large tripinnate leaves and spiny stems ; flowers white, in large spikes in September.

Mandshurica—3—Leaves tripinnate, very hairy and prickly.

Pentaphylla—4—Leaves palmate, five-lobed and pale green ; branches furnished with spines.

AZALEA.

Most showy flowering shrubs of dwarf habit, especially valuable for grouping in masses.

Ghent, or Pontic—4—This class is hardy and will thrive in any good rich garden soil, but will do best in a light, moist soil, in which a liberal quantity of leaf-mould is mixed ; has small, hairy leaves and yellow, orange and red flowers.

Mollis—4—A beautiful species from Japan. Perfectly hardy, with large flowers in fine trusses and varied in color. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine.

Pink Flowering American Honeysuckle, or Swamp Pink—4—A native variety, bearing fragrant, pink flowers in June and July.

BASTARD INDIGO (*Amorpha*.)

Large shrubs bearing small purple or white flowers in dense terminal panicles in July.

False Indigo (*Fruiticosa*) 4—Long, pendulous branches, with indigo-colored flowers in finger-like spikes in June. Valuable for massing. Good on poor soil.

Fragrant (*Fragrans*) 4—A hairy shrub with dark purple flowers in June and July.

Lead Plant (*Canescens*) 4—Foliage ash-colored and hairy ; deep blue flowers in June.

BAYBERRY [*Myrica*.]

Candleberry (*Cerifera*) 4—A sub-evergreen, low-spreading, native shrub, found in sandy places. Its exceeding richness of foliage is the admiration of all who see it. It covers itself with crowded masses of small white berries in autumn. There is nothing to equal it for covering sandy or gravelly banks.

Gale—4—This species grows along the edges of lakes and streams, but will do well in any soil not too dry. It has the most delicate shade of bluish-green to be found in any native shrub, and its effect in masses is simply charming. Its branches and flower buds make one of the prettiest winter effects.

BERBERRY [*Berberis*.]

A most interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from two to six feet high, rich in variety of leaf, flower and habit. Their showy orange and yellow flowers in May or June are succeeded by bright and various-colored fruit ; very ornamental in Autumn and Winter. Grow well on comparatively light or thin soil.

American (*Canadensis*) 4—Yellow flowers, succeeded by red berries.

European (*Vulgaris*) 4—Yellow flowers in terminal racemes, followed with scarlet fruit.

Fortunei—4—Foliage turns red in autumn.

Holley-Leaved (*Illicifolia*) 4—Large, dark green leaves remaining on the plant until late in winter.

Purple-Leaved (*Purpurea*) 4—A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Thunberg's (*Thunbergii*) 4—Dwarf habits ; small foliage, changing to red in the fall ; very pretty.

BLADDERNUT [*Staphylea*.]

Bumalda—4—Large clusters of cream-colored flowers.

Colchica—4—A fine, early flowering shrub, with fragrant white blossoms at the same time as Lilacs.

BLADDER SENNA [*Colutea Arborescens*.]

Tree Colutea—3—A large shrub of compact growth, with small, delicate foliage and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.

BLUEBERRY [*Gaylussacia*.]

Frondosa—4—Blueberry. Bears sweet, bluish berries.

Resinosa—4—A low, bushy shrub, growing about two feet high, and producing sweet, black fruit which ripens in August.

BOX THORN, or MATRIMONY VINE [*Lycium*.]

Barbary Box Thorn (*Barbarum*) 3—This is generally regarded as a climber, as its long, vigorous shoots push upwards 8 to 10 feet, and then recurve gracefully to the ground, strung along their entire length late in summer with transparent, brilliant crimson berries. Good in poor soil.

Chinese Box Thorn (*Chinensis*) 3—Very like the above, but more vigorous, and one of the very best plants to cover rough places. Brilliant in fruit.

BROOM [*Genista*.]

Plants of great value in poor, thin soil.

Dyer's Broom, Woodwaxen (*Tinctoria*) 4—This is the plant that covers the hills near Salem, Mass., with a carpet of golden-yellow blossoms in June, as may be seen from the car windows. Fine for rockeries and dry hills, or for fixing steep banks.

Scotch (*Scoparia*) 4—A famous evergreen plant with rush-like leaves and large pea-shaped flowers. Kills to the ground with us, but makes annual growth. Quite hardy on Cape Cod, where it stands high winds and grows in sand. May.

BUCKTHORN [*Rhamnus*.]

Carolina (*Carolinianus*, or *frangula*) 4—A thornless shrub or small tree, with greenish flowers and black berries in fall.

Common (*Catharticus*) 4—Excellent for hedges. Black fruit in fall. This is the popular hedge plant.

Purshiana—3—A new species from Idaho, with leaves 8 ins. long, elliptic ribbed, and very ornamental. The flowers are large, white in cymes. The fruit is black. Makes a showy, broad-leaved tree.

BUTTON BUSH [*Cephalanthus Occidentalis*]

This shrub grows well in moist and wet ground, and its curious balls of blossom on long stems, which hang all summer as brown seed balls, are very picturesque.

CALYCANTHUS, SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB.

This is very desirable on account of the peculiarity and very pleasing fragrance of its wood; its foliage is rich, and flowers of a rare chocolate color, with an agreeable odor. The *Calycanthus* blossoms in June and at intervals through the summer; very desirable. When full grown, 6 to 8 feet.

Carolina Allspice (*Floridas*) 4.

CHOKEBERRY [*Pyrus*.]

Arbutifolia—4—A shrub with a densely branching habit. Foliage takes on the most vivid shades of red and crimson in the autumn. It produces a mass of white blossoms in May which are much like wild strawberry blossoms. The red fruit, always extremely abundant, is of the size of large peas, in flat bunches. Very ornamental. No native shrub is more useful than this for many purposes, and it will thrive anywhere.

CINQUEFOIL [*Potentilla*.]

Shrubby (*Fruticosa*) 4—Yellow flowers from July to Sep., narrow foliage. One of the best native plants on dry, rocky places.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA, or SWEET PEPPER BUSH.

3—Very hardy, blooms every season without fail; cold never harms it; flowers pure white, in spikes 3 to 6 inches long, in Aug. A bed of *Clethras* will perfume the air for a long distance around. A single sprig will fill a room with its delightful fragrance. It is a neat, upright-growing shrub, and is not only valued for its beauty and sweetness, but is now in demand for the honey-bee to feed upon. The honey is almost white, thick and fine flavor. The plant is very easy of cultivation; never fails to bloom after a hard winter, and is worthy of a front place in every garden.

CORCHORUS, or GLOBE FLOWER [*Kerria*.]

Slender shrubs, four to five feet high, with beautiful yellow blossoms from July to Oct.

Double-Flowering (*Japonica flore pleno*) 4—Double yellow flowers.

Japan (*Japonica*) 4—Bears single yellow flowers all summer. In winter its vivid green branches contrast strikingly with other shrubs. Has a graceful habit and light green foliage.

Japonica Ramulis Aureis—4—Stem of shrub striped yellow and green; very pretty in winter.

Silver Variegated-Leaved (*Japonica argentea variegata*) 4—Small green foliage edged with white; very slender grower.

CORONILLA, or SCORPION SENNA.

Emerus—4—A low, round shrub, with intensely green, glossy leaves and pretty reddish-yellow flowers in May. Very choice and desirable, and hardly known at all.

CORYLOPSIS.

Spicata—4—This bears small, drooping racemes of yellowish-white flowers early in May. It is a beautiful shrub. It should be severely pruned when transplanted.

COTONEASTER.

This prefers warm, sheltered positions.

Frigida—3—This is a sub-evergreen shrub, with dark green foliage and pure white flowers followed by bright crimson fruit lasting all winter.

Horizontalis—4—Minute deep glossy green foliage. Plant of prostrate habit, admirable for covering low walls or rocks and stumps.

Nummularia—3—A handsome, small lawn tree, with small, oval foliage and dark persistent berries.

CURRENT [*Ribes*.]

A gay flowering shrub in early spring; very easy to cultivate.

Crimson-Flowering (*Sanguinem*) 4—Deep red flowers in great abundance in early spring.

Double Crimson-Flowering (*Sanguinem flore pleno*) 4—Double crimson flowers in July. Very pretty.

Gordon's (*Gordonianum*) 4—Flowers crimson and yellow in pendant bunches in May; very hardy and a profuse bloomer.

Missouri (*Aureum*) 4—Yellow flowers in showy racemes in May. Glossy foliage which gives bright autumnal tints.

Mountain (*Alpinum*) 4—Fragrant yellow flowers in May.

Sanguinem Albidum—4—Pinkish white flowers.

Wild Black (*Floridum*) 4—Black, edible fruit following light yellow flowers. Leaves a bronze color in autumn.

Yellow Flowering (*Aureum*) 4—Small, yellow, fragrant flowers in early spring. Glabrous, shining leaves.

DAPHNE.

The earliest flowering of shrubs, the fragrant flowers opening in March before the leaves appear.

Common Mezereum (*Mezereum*) 4—A shrub having small, erect branches and clusters of pink flowers in March, followed by crimson fruit.

Japan (*Genkwa*) 4—A slender, upright-growing shrub, with numerous long, downy twigs, which in early spring, before the leaves appear, bear violet-colored, fragrant, tubular flowers.

Mezereum Alba—4—Pure white flowers and orange fruit.

DEUTZIA [*Deutzia*.]

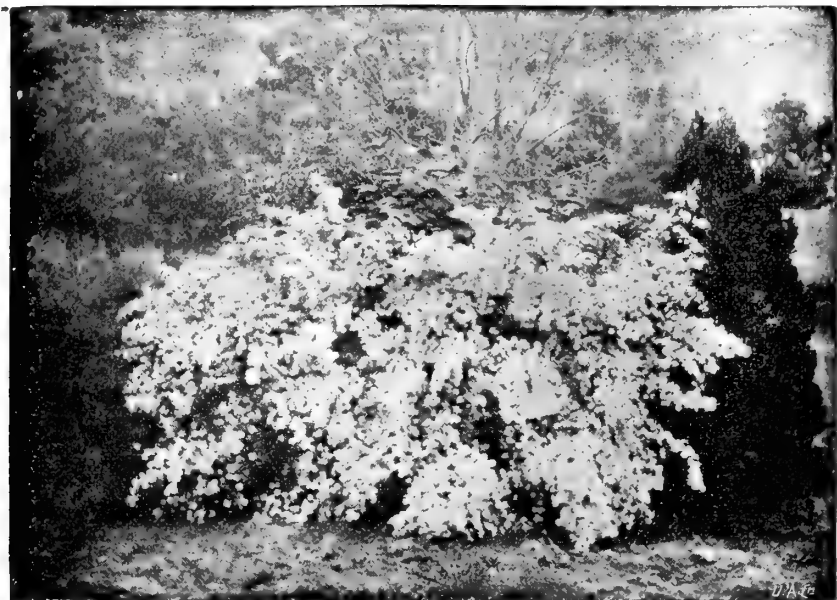
This valuable plant comes from Japan. Its hardihood, fine habit, foliage and beautiful flowers, render it the most popular of flowering shrubs. Flowers are produced in long racemes during the latter part of June.

Double-Flowering (*Crenata flore pleno*) 4—Flowers very double, white, tinged with rose. The finest flowering shrub in cultivation, and should be planted in every yard.

Golden Variegated (*Gracilis aureo variegata*) 4—Golden variegated leaves.

Hybrida Lemoinei—4—Pure white flowers, borne on stout branches of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering.

Parviflora—4—A stout shrub with upright stems covered in early June with creamy-white flowers in large corymbs.



DEUTZIA.

Pride of Rochester—4—Large, double white flowers, the back of petals being tinged with rose, habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer, beginning to bloom a week earlier than Double-Flowering.

Rough-Leaved (*Scabra*) 4—White, bell-shaped flowers, in small bunches; oval foliage, very rough underneath; of dwarf habit.

Slender-Branched (*Gracilis*) 4—A dwarf variety, covered with a profusion of white flowers in June. This is well adapted to planting in cemetery lots or small door yards. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in low temperature during the winter. The first to flower, about middle of June.

Watereri—4—A new form of *Crenata* with very double pink flowers, which open flat like a rose and are of extraordinary size.

DESMODIUM [*Tick-trefoil*.]

Very showy and beautiful shrubs which die down to the ground every winter, but annually make vigorous new growth which is loaded with gracefully bending masses of bloom very late in the season.

Japonicum—4—Bears in Sep. pure white, pea-shaped flowers on pendulous branches.
Sweet-Pea Shrub (*Penduliflorum*) 4—The dull time in gardens, where only hardy plants are used, is in early spring and in late summer, and this plant fills out this great void time of autumn with thousands on thousands of its red pea blossoms, in the most luxuriant profusion. Its annual top shoots up to 3 and 5 feet high, and branches into multitudes of delicate, drooping sprays, which become simply masses of red and violet blossoms, always renewed, never ending, till the frosts of late October finally cut the whole top down.

DOGWOOD [*Cornus*.]

Valuable shrubs when planted singly, or in groups or masses. Some distinguished by their elegantly variegated foliage, others by their bright-colored bark.

Alternate-Leaved (*Alternifolia*) 4—Flowers creamy-white in large bunches, very fragrant; foliage large.

Cornelian Cherry (*Mascula*) 4—A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring before the leaves.

Mascula Elegantissima Variegata—4—The variegation of this variety is of a pale yellow turning to rose color in the autumn.

Panicled (*Paniculata*) 4—Smooth, ash-colored bark, pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish-white; fruit white.

Red-Branched (*Sanguinea*) 4—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red.

Red Siberian (*Siberica*) 4—Bright red bark in winter.

Round-Leaved (*Circinata*) 4—A native species with round leaves, downy beneath. Flowers small, white, in flat cymes in June and July; fruit light blue.

Sanguinea Elegantissima Variegata—4—One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white.

Silver Margined-Leaved Siberian (*Siberica foliis albo marginatis*) 4—A distinct variety.

Spæthii—4—Variegation pale yellow.

Stolonifera—4—Smooth, slender branches, usually red in winter.

Variegated Cornelian Cherry (*Mascula Variegata*) 4—Differs only from the Cornelian Cherry in having the foliage beautifully variegated with white.



VAR. CORNELIAN CHERRY.

ELDER [*Sambucus*.]

A large, showy shrub, blossoming in June. Very ornamental in foliage, flower and fruit. Require frequent pruning.

Black-Berried (*Nigra*) 3—Of medium size, with purplish-black berries in Sep.

Cut-Leaved (*Nigra laciniata*) 3—One of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

Fern-Leaved (*Nigra heterophylla*) 3—Deep and delicately cut foliage.

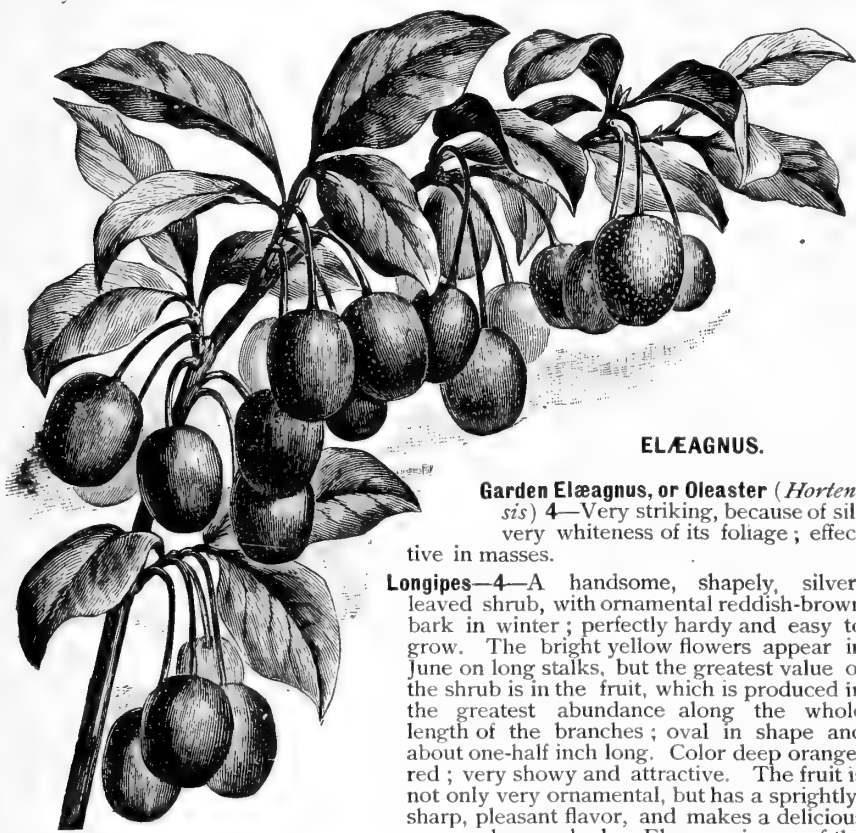
Golden (*Nigra aurea*) 3—Golden-yellow foliage; flowers resemble common Elder and appear in July. Valuable for enlivening shrubbery.

Nigra Pulverulenta—3—Foliage in spring is marbled with silver, continuing the most of the summer.

Nigra Pyramidalis—3—An upright grower, foliage turned back so as to conceal the stem.

Scarlet-Berried (*Racemosa plumosa*) 3—Showy white flowers in May, with later bunches of vivid crimson berries.

Variegated-Leaved (*Nigra variegata*) 3—Foliage prettily mottled with white and yellow.



ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES.

ELÆAGNUS.

Garden Elæagnus, or Oleaster (*Hortensis*) 4—Very striking, because of silvery whiteness of its foliage; effective in masses.

Longipes—4—A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish-brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches; oval in shape and about one-half inch long. Color deep orange-red; very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked. Elæagnus is one of the most valuable ornamental berry-bearing

shrubs, and should be largely planted.

Silver-Leaved Oleaster (*Argentea*) 4—An erect grower with beautiful silver foliage. Small yellow flowers in July and Aug.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA, or PEARL BUSH.

3—A most elegant and distinct shrub from North China, with a full-branching habit, making, finally, a plant 10 ft. high and fully as broad, and is perfectly hardy. Its foliage is broad, lanceolate-ovate, sharp pointed. The flowers in May and June are pure white, in racemes of five or six, with spoon-shaped petals which are very narrow and stand apart at the base. There is a delicate fragrance which adds to its charm. The unopened buds are pearl-like. Worthy a place in every collection.

FORSYTHIA, or GOLDEN BELL.

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. All natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear very early in spring, before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs.

Fortunei—4—Growth upright ; foliage deep green ; flowers bright yellow.

Intermedia—4—Bright golden flowers ; glossy green foliage.

Viridissima—4—A free, hardy shrub ; a native of Japan, with deep yellow flowers early in spring ; leaves and bark deep green.

Weeping (*Suspensa*) 4—Similar to *Fortunei*, but with somewhat drooping growth.

FRINGE, or SUMACH [*Rhus*.]

Very popular among the large-growing shrubs. Hardy, and adapted to almost any soil.



CUT-LEAVED FRINGE.

Cut-Leaved (*Glabra laciniata*) 4—Fern-like leaves, changing to rich red in the autumn.

Fragrant Sumach (*Aromatica*) 4—Handsome, thick, fragrant foliage which colors to scarlet in the fall. Yellow flowers in May.

Osbeck's (*Osbeckii*) 4—Very ornamental.

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree (*Cotinus*) 3—A small tree or shrub very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in mid-summer. It grows 12 to 15 feet high and should be allowed plenty of room to spread. Indispensable from its striking appearance.

Shining Sumach (*Copallina*) 4—Shiny, lustrous foliage, changing to rich crimson in fall. Greenish-yellow flowers in Aug.

Smooth Sumach (*Glabra*) 3—Excellent foliage, topped in fall with prominent crimson beads of seed. Fine autumn coloring.

GROUNDSET TREE [*Baccharis Halimifolia*.]

3—A pretty shrub which grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes. Its fluffy, white seed vessels and dark green foliage render it most attractive, especially in the fall. Sep.

HALESIA [*Silver Bell*.]

Common Snowdrop Tree (*Tetraptera*) 3—A beautiful, large shrub, with pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Has four-winged fruit from one to two inches long. A very desirable shrub.

HARDY ORANGE [*Limonia Trifoliata*.]

A very ornamental shrub, perfectly hardy, large plants having stood for years in Central Park, New York City. Handsome foliage, and white, fragrant flowers, succeeded by bright orange-red fruit. It makes an excellent plant for hedges.

HEDYSARUM.

Multijugum—4—Introduced from Mongolia, and without doubt one of the best shrubs yet offered on account of its exceeding graceful, delicate foliage, but more especially because of the deep violet-red blossoms it bears in racemes 12 to 18 ins. long throughout the summer. We should recommend it to be protected the first year or two in the North but it is unquestionably hardy south of New York State.

HOLLY [*Ilex*.]

Black Alder (*Verticillata*) 4—Glossy, dark green foliage, and bright crimson berries in late fall. Very ornamental.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT [*Lonicera*.]

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit, and form beautiful specimens when properly trimmed. The climbing sorts are classified under the head of *Climbing Shrubs*.

Cærulea—4—Flowers cream-colored; May.

Fly (*Xylosteum*) 4—Pinkish-yellow flowers before the leaves, in May, followed by crimson berries.

Fragrant Upright (*Fragrantissima*) 4—Small, fragrant flowers appearing before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen and deep green. Very desirable.

Ledebour's (*Ledebouri*) 4—Red flowers in May.

Pink-Flowering (*Tartarica grandiflora*) 4—Large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

Red Tartarian (*Tartarica rubra*) 4—Beautiful flowering shrub, blossoming early in spring; bright pink flowers.

Siberian (*Alberti*) 4—Narrow leaves and violet, bell-shaped flowers in July and Aug.

Standish's (*Standishii*) 4—Flowers creamy-white in May, before the leaves. One of earliest flowering shrubs.

Tartarian (*Tartarica*) 4—Pink flowers, in June.

Variegated Grandiflora Alba—4—Very large, pure white flowers.

White Tartarian (*Tartarica alba*) 4—Similar to the Red Tartarian in growth, producing white flowers very abundantly.

HOP TREE, or SHRUBBY TREFOIL [*Ptelea*.]

Golden-Leaved (*Trifoliata aurea*) 3—Beautiful, glossy, golden foliage; holds color well.

Trifoliata—3—A small tree, or large shrub, of rapid growth and robust habit; fruit winged and in clusters; flowers in June.

HUCKLEBERRY [*Vaccinium*.]

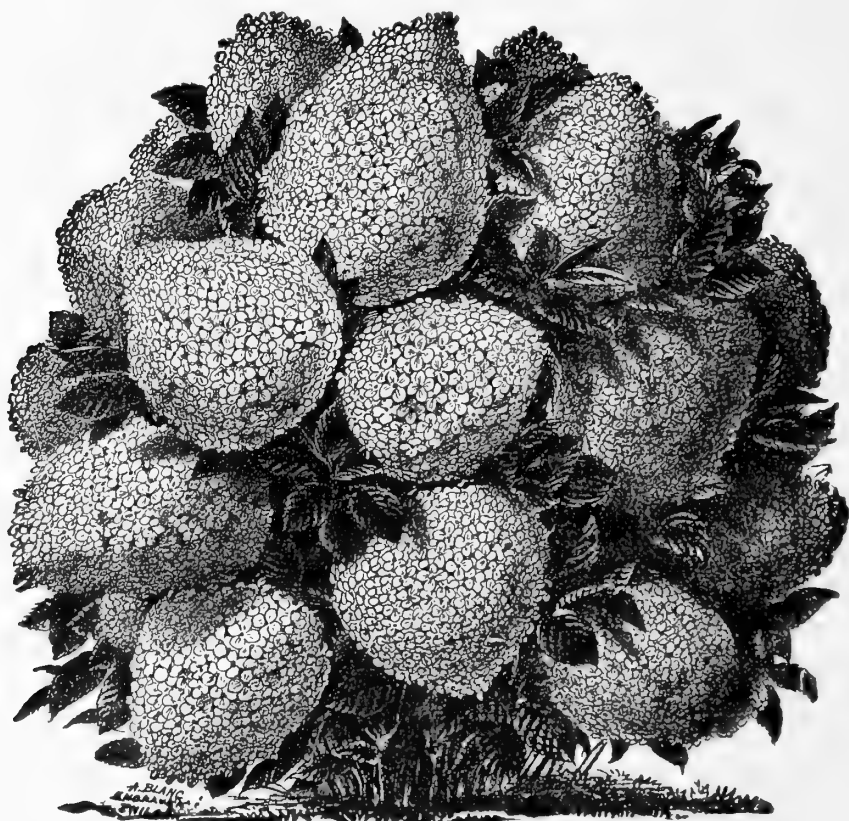
Blueberry (*Corymbosum*) 4—This has bunches of white flowers in May, followed by edible fruit in August.

Deerberry (*Stamineum*) 4—A lovely native, with rosy-white, bell-shaped, waxy flowers in June.

Pennsylvanicum—4—A low-growing huckleberry. Its berries are sold in large quantities.

HYDRANGEA [*Hydrangea*.]

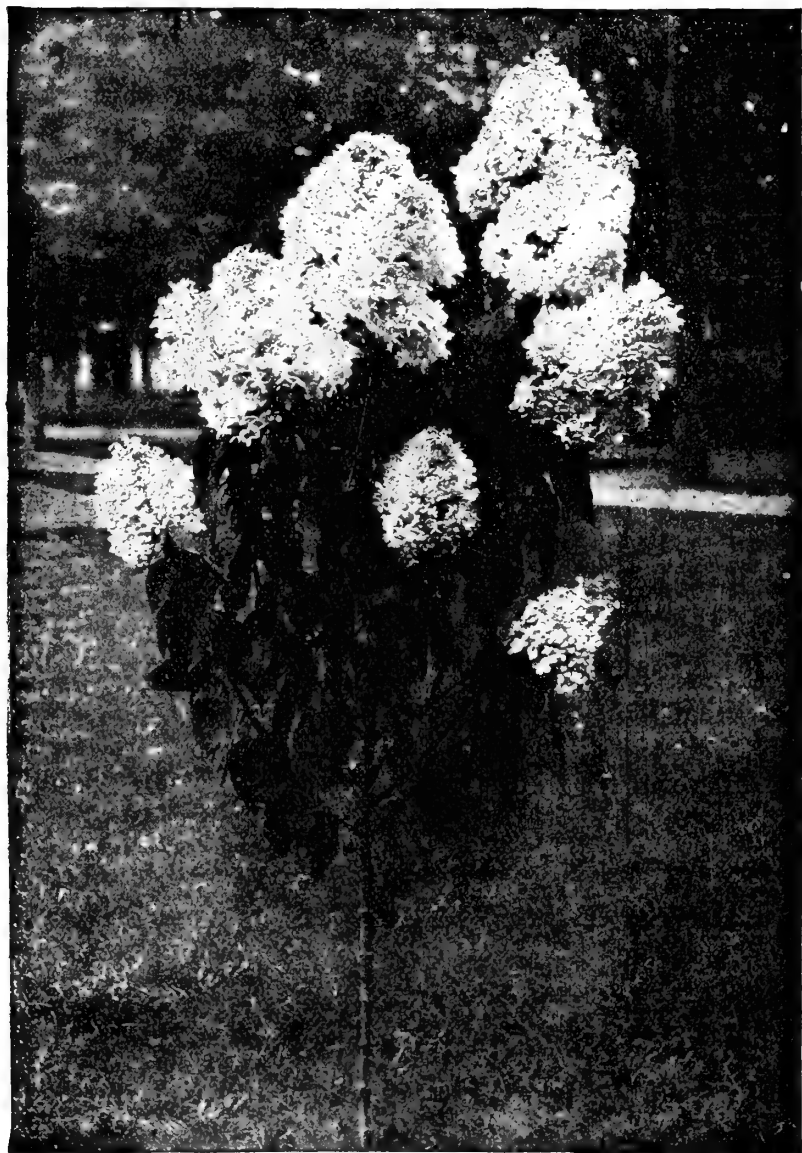
The native species are handsome shrubs of medium size, with fine large leaves, and generally of a light green color, and perfectly hardy. The introductions from Japan and China are interesting and valuable. *HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA* is remarkable in foliage and flower, and being perfectly hardy, is of great value. The other Japanese varieties, like the *HYDRANGEA HORTENSIA*, require protection in winter. They should be grown in pots or boxes and wintered in the cellar, and in summer placed along walks in place of shade trees. *HYDRANGEA OTAKSA* is especially adapted for this purpose. Those marked with a * require to be wintered in the house.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

- ***Garden, or Changeable** (*Hortensia*) 4—Large, globular heads of rose-colored flowers.
Hardy Purple—3—This is a strong, robust, hardy grower, imported from France. Large panicles of a rich, purple color, blooming early summer.
 ***Japonica** (*Alba variegata*) 4—Leaves margined with white.
Nivea—4—Large, heart-shaped, dark foliage, bright and silvery beneath; flowers white in flat corymbs.
Oak-Leaved (*Quercifolia*) 4—Large leaves, lobed like those of an oak and downy beneath; cream-colored flowers in medium-sized panicles, in Aug.
 ***Otaksa**—4—Immense trusses of rose-colored flowers in July; foliage deep green; a free bloomer.

Paniculata Grandiflora, or Large Panicle Flowered—3—A fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, are at first pure white, then changing to pink. Begins to bloom early in August, continuing several weeks. It is valuable for planting either singly or in beds. It is as hardy as a native oak.



HYDRANGEA P. G.—TREE FORM.

***Red-Branched** (*Ramulis coccineis*) 4—The plant is of robust habit, with red-colored branches, and produces freely immense heads of deep, rose-colored flowers.

***Rosea**—4—Red flowers, freely produced.

***Speciosa**—4—Leaves silver variegated. Very pretty.

***Thomas Hogg**—4—Flowers pure white, in great profusion from July to Sep.

Vestita—4—Great flat umbels of pure white, showy flowers, 5 to 8 inches across, in June.

***White-Fringed** (*Stellata fimbriata*) 4—Large pure white flowers edges of petals beautifully fringed.

HYPERICUM [*St. John s Wort.*]

Fine blooming plants. Useful in sandy soils and on account of their showy flowers. Appearing very late in summer.

Ascyron—4—An herbaceous variety, growing 3 to 4 ft., with immense terminal heads of deep yellow flowers. Very showy.

Aureum—4—A new species from Tennessee. One of the finest in flower and foliage; continue in bloom from Aug. to Oct.

Densiflorum—4—Small yellow flowers in Aug., produced on a low, densely-branched shrub.

Kalms (*Kalmianum*) 4—A fine native, low-spreading shrub, with gay, bright yellow flowers in Aug. Does well in the shade.

Moserianum—4—This new hybrid has the elegant, glossy foliage of the two parent forms (*H. calycinum* and *H. patulum*) with the largest blossoms of the whole family, they being nearly 3 ins. across. The petals are orange-yellow, while the stamens form a beautiful red mass in the center of the flower, of half its whole diameter, contrasting with the petals in a most surprising and pleasing way.

Moserianum Tricolor—4—A form of the above with exquisitely variegated leaves, bordered with creamy-white and scarlet-rose. Requires protection.

ITEA.

Virginica—4—A native shrub, not common, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-June. The foliage changes to a rich crimson in June.

LEATHERWOOD [*Dirca Palustris.*]

4—A remarkable shrub, of low growth, often taking the form of a miniature tree, with lance-oval leaves of yellowish-green, and blossoms of yellow color. The bark was formerly much used by the Indians to make bow-strings and fish-lines, and has great strength. March.

LESPEDEZA.

Bicolor—4—A small Japan tree or shrub, very ornamental. Foliage resembles a clover-leaf, while the pink and white pea-shaped flowers droop in profusion from the pendulous branches.

LILACS [*Syringa.*]

Well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. They flower in May. The Double Lilacs are starred (*). Their foliage is heavier and more massive, and trusses of bloom larger than the single varieties.

Albert, the Good—3—An erect, vigorous grower, with large spikes of reddish-purple flowers.

***Alphonse Laval**—3—Very large panicles, beautiful blue, shaded violet.

Beranger—3—Large panicles of a purplish-lilac-red color.

Charlemborg—3—Flowers very small light purple, shaded with pink; compact truss.

Charles X.—3—Large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish-purple.

***Chinese Weeping** (*Ligustrina Pekinensis pendula*) 3—Has a graceful, drooping habit, fragrant white flowers.

Colmar's (*Colmariensis*) 3—Very large, pale blue flowers, and fine glossy foliage.

Common (*Vulgaris*) 3—The well-known, old-fashioned lilac; bluish-purple flowers

- Common White** (*Vulgaris alba*) 3—Cream-colored flowers.
- ***Comte Horace de Choiseul**—3—Deep violet-red flowers.
- ***Condorcet**—3—Very large, semi-double, pale blue flowers ; large panicles.
- Croix de Brahy**—3—Flowers red in bud, becoming almost pink.
- ***Double Purple** (*Vulgaris flore pleno*) 3—Has a double row of petals ; valuable for cut flowers.
- Dr. Lindley**—3—Large, compact panicles of purplish-lilac flowers.
- Dwarf** (*Vulgaris nana*) 4—Distinct, large and compact spikes of dark reddish-purple, fragrant flowers.
- ***Emile Lemoine**—3—Large, fine globular flowers, rosy lilac.
- ***Frau Dammann**—3—The best white lilac. The panicle or truss is immense; medium-sized white flowers.
- Giant** (*Vulgaris gigantea*) 3—Large leaves and spikes, and blue flowers.
- Gloire de Lorraine**—3—Individual flowers, large, red in bud, lilac when open.
- Gloire de Moulins**—3—Long panicle, very large flowers, rosy lilac in color and very fragrant.
- Jacques Calot**—3—Very large panicles of delicate rosy-pink flowers.
- ***Japonica**—3—Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery ; flowers creamy-white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other lilacs. Suitable for out or indoor culture.
- ***Jean Bart**—3—Large, compact panicle ; flowers rosy-carmine.
- Josika's, or Chionanthus-Leaved** (*Josikea*) 3—Dark, shining leaves, and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering.
- ***Lamarck**—3—Very large panicle, flowers large, very double, rosy-lilac.
- ***Langlus**—3—This blossoms quite late. Panicles large, individual flowers medium, rosy-lilac.
- Large-Flowered White** (*Vulgaris alba grandiflora*) 3—Very large, pure white trusses of flowers.
- ***La Tour d' Auvergne**—3—Very large, violet-purple flowers.
- ***Leon Simon**—3—Very large, compact panicle, bluish-crimson flowers.
- ***Le Gaulois**—3—Very large, compact panicle ; deep peach-colored flowers.
- ***Lemoine's Double-Flowered** (*Vulgaris Lemoinei flore pleno*) 3—Large panicles ; semi-double, reddish-purple flowers.
- Louis Van Houtte**—3—Large panicles of red flowers.
- ***Lovaniensis**—3—Large and very erect panicle ; silvery-pink flowers.
- ***Ludwig Spæth**—3—The best purplish-red lilac. Long panicle ; individual flowers large, single, dark purplish-red.
- ***Madame Moser**—3—A white variety of merit.
- ***Mme. Julius Finger**—3—Large, satiny-rose flowers, very fragrant.
- Marie Lefraye**—3—A valuable forcing variety, with large panicles of white flowers.
- ***Mathieu de Dombasle**—3—Medium size panicle ; small, very double, reddish-mauve flowers.
- ***Michael Buchner**—3—A dwarf variety with erect panicle ; very large, double flowers ; color pale lilac.
- Noisettiana**—3—Large trusses of white flowers.
- Persian** (*Persica*) 3—Small foliage and bright purple flowers.
- Persian Cut-Leaved** (*Persica laciniata*) 4—Leaves deeply cut and reddish-purple flowers.
- ***President Grevy**—3—Beautiful blue flowers, very double and very large ; panicle eleven inches in length and five inches across.
- President Massart**—3—Large panicles ; red in bud, purple when open.
- Prince of Wales**—3—Panicles medium to large ; purplish-lilac flowers, the petals slightly curling near the edge, giving a striped appearance.
- Princess Alexandra**—3—Panicles medium to large ; pure white flowers.
- ***Professor Sargent**—3—Buds cherry red, dark violet when fully open.

Prof. E. Stockhardt—3—Lavender-colored flowers, large truss.

***Pyramidalis**—3—Large, dense panicles; flowers large and full; color azure-rose, carmine in bud.

***Renoncule**—3—Flowers very double; azure-mauve and very fragrant.

Rouen (*Rothomagensis rubra*) 3—Reddish flowers; panicles very large and very abundant.

***Rouge de Trianon**—3—Very large panicle; flowers large, reddish-lilac.

***Rubella Plena**—3—Very large, double, clear violet-red flowers.

***Senateur Volland** 3—Rosy-red flowers.

Siberian White (*Siberica alba*) 3—Small and narrow foliage; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free-flowering.

Verschaffelt's (*Verschaffeltii*) 3—Large, compact panicle, dark red in bud, lilac when open.

Ville de Troyes—3—Large panicles of dark purple flowers.

***Villosa**—3—Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, and appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs; fragrant; foliage resembles that of the White Fringe.

Virginalis—3—Large, compact panicles more delicate than the common; flowers pure white.

***Virginite**—3—Large, double, tender rose flowers.

Vulgaris de Croncels—3—Carmine-red in buds, lilac when open; truss large.

***Vulgaris Hyacinthiflora Plena**—3—Double lilac-rose flowers, red in bud.

White Persian (*Vulgaris alba*) 4—Delicate, white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple.

MOUNTAIN HOLLY [*Nemopanthes*.]

Canadensis—4—A tall shrub, which grows on cold mountain sides, and is almost unknown to gardens. It is one of our deciduous hollies, and is the only one having long stems to the berries. The whole plant is very ornamental, but the scarlet-purple berries are of exquisite beauty.

NEW JERSEY TEA [*Ceanothus Americanus*.]

Red Root—4—A shrub good on dry soils. Numerous small white flowers in dense panicles entirely covering the foliage.

PÆONIA HERBACEOUS.

See Hardy Herbaceous Plants, page 157.

PÆONIA TREE [*Pæonia Moutan*.]

A handsome flowering shrub, growing from 6 to 8 feet in ten years; very free bloomer; gorgeous flowers of immense size; season May; effective for borders.

Chinese Double Blush (*Banksii*)—Very large, fragrant flowers, rosy blush with purplish center.

Double White (*Alba plena*)—Double white, shaded with purple at center.

Double Red (*Rubra plena*)—Bright rose; almost single, but fine.

Moutan—The parent species. It is a native China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height in about 10 years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring from 6 to 9 inches across. All very effective among shrubs, or on the margins of borders. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by slight protection in winter. We can furnish white, red, crimson and pink.

Rosea Superba—Dark rosy violet; very fine.

PLUM [*Prunus*.]

A most charming early spring flowering shrub. *Prunus Triloba*, or Double-Flowered Plum, as it is commonly called, and the Double-Flowered Almonds, produce in remarkable profusion, perfectly double, finely formed flowers of most attractive colors. At the blossoming season each little tree appears like one mass of bloom forming a most beautiful interesting object, whether planted singly upon the lawn or in groups. As the Almond and Plum flower at the same time, they can be massed very effectively. Both are hardy and of fine habit.

Double-Flowering (*Prunus triloba*) 4—Flowers delicate pink, thickly set on long slender branches, in May.

Dwarf Double White-Flowering Almond (*Japonica flore alba pleno*) 4—Double white flowers in May.

Dwarf Double Red-Flowering Almond (*Japonica flore rubro pleno*) 4—Double red flowers in May, before leaves appear.

Purple-Leaved (*Prunus pissardii*) 3—The finest purple-leaved small tree of recent introduction; young branches are very dark purple; leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to dark purple, retaining this color throughout the season. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree.

Tomentosa—4—A handsome, dwarf shrub, having beautifully plaited leaves, bearing in May small flowers which are followed by small red fruits similar to currants.

Virgata Flore Roseo Pleno—4—Flowers appear about a week before those of *Triloba*, and are double rose-colored.

PRIVET [*Ligustrum*.]

A rapid grower in most situations, and well in partial shade. Excellent for hedges, or for association with other shrubs. It is almost an evergreen, and grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular in its form and bears shearing to any extent; flowers in June and July. Makes a very ornamental hedge.

Box-Leaved (*Vulgare buxifolium*) 4—An erect grower, with short, thick, dark green leaves, remaining till late fall.

California (*Ovalifolium*) 4—Very broad, oval shaped leaves which remain on well into the winter. Probably the handsomest of Privet and best growing, especially at the seashore.

European (*Vulgare*) 4—Narrow foliage, and showy white flowers, and profusion of black berries.

Ibota—4—Dark, oval foliage, contrasting well with the prominent racemes of white, fragrant flowers in July.

Laurel-Leaved (*Laurifolium*) 4—Has the largest leaves of any Privet.

Perkinensis—4—Leaves similar to those of Lilac, and smooth, shining green, and spikes of white flowers.

White-Berried (*Vulgare fructo albo*) 4—A white-berried variety.

White Edged-Leaved (*Vulgare glaucum fol. albo marginatum*) 4—An upright grower, with glaucous green leaves, margined with white.

QUINCE [*Cydonia*.]

There are several flowering varieties, differing only in their color. Although of straggling growth, they can be pruned to desirable shapes without injury. Their large, brilliant blossoms appear early in the Spring in great profusion, before the leaves appear. Foliage bright green and glossy all through the Summer. It is sufficiently thorny and strong to make a valuable hedge, and its beautiful flowers make it very handsome for that purpose.

Japan, Scarlet Japan, or Fire Bush (*Japonica*) 4—Dark green foliage and showy, deep scarlet flowers of good size, produced singly or in masses along the branches, and often at intervals during the summer.

Japonica Atro Sanguinea fl. pl.—4—A double scarlet form.

Japonica Columbia—3—This is a remarkable new form of the Japan Quince. The fruit resembles in size and shape a bell-flower apple, greenish-yellow, with handsome bluish surface, covered with small white dots. The fruit is very fragrant and makes a jelly as fine as that of the well-known Guava. It is not only a valuable ornamental shrub, but of much value for its fruit.

Japonica Grandiflora—4—Nearly white flowers. Very showy.

Japonica Mallardi—3—White flowers, tinted rose.

Japonica Maulei—3—Beautiful orange flowers.

Japonica Rosea Plena—3—Semi-double, rose-colored flowers.

Japonica Umbellata—3—Brilliant, rosy-red flowers followed by large, showy fruit.

White Japan (*Japonica nivalis*) 4—Pure, single white flowers.

SEA BUCKTHORN [*Hippophæ.*]

Rhamnoides—4—A small tree or shrub that likes the vicinity of salt water. Foliage grayish-white. This is an unusual color and is very fine.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE [*Caragana.*]

Arborescens—4—Showy, small, yellow flowers in June. Dark green wood and neat foliage.

Arborescens Pendula—4—A pendulous form of the preceding. An attractive and very neat weeping tree well adapted to small gardens.

SNOWBALL, or ARROW ROOT [*Viburnum.*]

These are distinct and very generally used for foliage, flowers and autumn fruit.

Dentated-Leaved (*Dentatum*) 4—Glossy, handsome leaves and flowers in June, greenish-white; fine, steel-blue berries in fall.

Dockmackie (*Acerifolium*) 4—Maple-like foliage, with white flowers in flat heads, and showy clusters of purple crimson berries. Good in shady places.

Early White Lantana-Leaved, or Wayfaring Tree (*Lantana*) 3—A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

Guelder Rose, or Common Snowball (*Opulis sterilis*) 3—A large-sized shrub, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May.

High Bush Cranberry (*Opulis*) 3—One of the best for planting. Its berries resembling cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; wood and foliage similar to that of the Common Snowball.

Hobble Bush (*Lantanoides*) 3—Of straggling, spreading, curious habit; general appearance of foliage like early white Lantana-leaved; fruit coral-red, turning crimson.

Japonicum—4—Foliage and habit similar to *Plicatum*; the cymes are bordered with a circle of large, white, barren flowers.

Macrocephalum—4—Similar to Rough-leaved in growth and habit; the leaves are coarser.

Nepalense—3—This is a robust-growing shrub, with cymes of white flowers appearing later than those of the other *Viburnums*.

Opulis Nanum—4—A pretty, dwarf sort, two feet in height; does not produce flowers.

Pear-Leaved (*Pyrifolium*) 3—Flowers white, fragrant; the last of all to flower, being ten days later than other *Viburnums*.

Plum-Leaved Viburnum, or Black Haw (*Prunifolium*) 3—Smooth, glossy foliage and white flowers in June and May, and black fruit.

Rough-Leaved Viburnum (*Rugosum*) 3—This has larger and rougher leaves than Early White Lantana-leaved, and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in foliage and fruit.

Sheepberry (*Lentago*) 4—Creamy-white, very fragrant flowers and light, glossy, green foliage; growth and habit like Pear-leaved.

Sieboldii—3—Large, long, thick leaves of a glossy, green color, and clusters of white flowers about May 20.

Tomentosum—This is the single form of the beautiful Japan Snowball, *Viburnum plicatum*. Pure white flowers along the branches in flat cymes in great profusion early in June. It is hardy, vigorous, and free-blooming.



JAPAN SNOWBALL.

Viburnum Plicatum, or Japan Snowball—4—Handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white, neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. We recommend this most highly.

SNOWBERRY, ST. PETER'S WORT, or WAXBERRY [*Symphoricarpus*.]

These useful shrubs grow in any soil.

Snowberry (*Racemosus*) 4—Bushy form, pink flowers in summer ; quantities of large, white, waxy, roundish berries in autumn. Very ornamental.

Indian, or Red-Fruited Currant (*Vulgaris*) 4—Low-growing, spreading, graceful habit; foliage attractive ; noteworthy from the beauty of its clusters of red berries.

Vulgaris Variegata—4—A very choice, low-growing, symmetrical shrub, prettily variegated with gold and green. Desirable for borders.

SPIREA [*Meadow Sweet*.]

Elegant, low-growing shrubs of easiest culture. Their blooming season covers about three months. Perfectly hardy.

Anthony Waterer—4—This is a fine new dwarf Spirea, with dark crimson flowers, darker than Bumalda in the late part of summer. It is a very low-growing shrub, one of the finest of recent introduction.

Arguta—4—This is one of best very early flowering white Spiræa. It is of dwarf habit and has clear white flowers. Early May.

Ash-Leaved (*Sorbifolia*) 4—Leaves similar to those of the Mountain Ash ; long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July.

Billard's (*Billardi*) 4—Flowers are rose-colored and bloom nearly all summer.



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER.

Blumes (*Blumei*) 4—Deep rose-colored flowers in large panicles, in June and July.

Bridal Wreath, or Double-Flowering Plum-Leaved (*Prunifolia flore pleno*) 4—Pure white flowers like white daisies, in May. Keeps in flower a long time.

Bumalda (*Japonica Bumalda*) 4—Habit dwarf, but vigorous ; foliage narrow ; flowers rose-colored, in great profusion during mid-summer and fall.

Callosa Atrosanguinea—4—Similar in growth and habit to Callosa ; flowers a shade darker. June and July.

Callosa Semperflorens—4—Dwarf habit ; red flowers in corymbs ; a continuous bloomer.

- Callosa Superba**—4—Of dwarfish habit ; greenish-white flowers, in August.
- Conspicua**—4—A new variety having delicate rose flowers.
- Crenata**—4—Of dwarf habit ; dull white flowers ; a free bloomer.
- Crispifolia**—4—This is a very dwarf shrub, about 12 inches, with rounded form, crisped leaves and pink flowers ; blooms nearly all summer.
- Douglas** (*Douglasi*) 4—Beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in spikes, in July and August.
- Elm-Leaved** (*Ulmifolia*) 4—Leaves somewhat similar to those of the Elm ; large, round clusters of white flowers in June.
- Eximia**—4—Dwarfish habit with bright rose flowers.
- Fontenaysii**—4—A vigorous free bloomer. Greenish-white flowers in large panicles. Latter part of June.
- Fontenaysii Rosea**—4—Panicles of rose-colored flowers. A slender grower.
- Fortune's** (*Callosa*) 4—Deep, rosy blossoms in large panicles ; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer.
- Fortune's Dwarf White** (*Callosa alba*) 4—A dwarf, bushy, symmetrical shrub ; flowers white ; keeps in flower all summer.
- Foxii**—4—Similar to *Callosa* ; corymbs of flowers immense ; often a foot across.
- Free-Blooming** (*Floribunda*) 4—An abundant bloomer ; flowers white.
- Germander-Leaved** (*Chamaedrifolia*) 4—Has small, wiry branches, covered in June with clusters of white flowers.
- Golden-Leaved Nine Bark** (*Opulifolia aurea*) 4—Golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double, white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.
- Hawthorn-Leaved** (*Cratægifolia*) 4—Similar somewhat to the Lance-leaved, but harder and distinct ; white flowers in great profusion.
- Hypericum-Leaved** (*Hypericifolia*) 4—Of dwarf habit ; white flowers in racemes ; small, narrow foliage ; blooms early.
- Lance-Leaved, Double** (*Reevesii flore pleno, or lanceolata flore pleno*) 4—A double-flowering variety.
- Luxuriosa**—4—A vigorous grower, with pretty foliage and white flowers.
- Mongolica**—3—White flowers in May, small foliage.
- Nicondert's** (*Niconderti*) 4—One of the first to flower. Small, smooth, soft leaves ; small spikes ; greenish-white flowers in great profusion. May.
- Paniculata Rosea**—4—Cymes of rose-colored flowers in July.
- Reeves', or Lance-Leaved** (*Reevesii, or lanceolata*) 4—Narrow, pointed leaves, large, round clusters of white flowers in June, covering the whole plant and rendering it exceedingly effective.
- Reevesii Robusta**—4—A superior variety of the *Lanceolata*, but more vigorous growth, hardier and flowers larger. Blooms in June and September.
- Rotundifolia Alba**—4—Roundish leaves and white flowers.
- Rupestris**—4—Of dwarf habit ; white flowers in May and June.
- St. Peter's Wreath** (*Trilobata*) 4—Pure white flowers in numerous dense heads. May.
- Tenissima**—4—A very early flowering variety, flowers greenish-white.
- Thunberg's** (*Thunbergii*) 4—Of dwarf habit, and rounded, graceful form ; branches slender and somewhat drooping ; foliage narrow and yellowish-green ; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being one of the first *Spiræas* to flower. Desirable on account of its neat, graceful habit. Forces well in winter.
- Three-Lobed** (*Trilobata*) 4—A vigorous grower ; three-lobed leaves ; white flowers.
- Van Houtte's** (*Van Houttei*) 4—One of the finest. In early June it is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Hardy.
- White Beam-Leaved** (*Ærifolia*) 4—In habit dense and bushy, the plant being entirely covered with greenish-white blossoms in July.
- Willow-Leaved** (*Salicifolia*) 4—A good grower of irregular, upright form ; narrow, willow-like leaves ; white flowers in July. This is our native meadow beauty.

STEPHANANDRA.

Flexuosa—4—This is an especially attractive new shrub from Japan, of low, dense growth, qualifying it for planting in the foreground of shrubberies or in isolated spots, where its very peculiar and deeply cut foliage, which is the feature of the shrub, can be seen to advantage. It is beautiful and interesting through the entire season, and is one of the best of recent introductions.

STRAWBERRY, or SPINDLE TREE [*Euonymus*.]

This is distinguished for its myriads of brilliant red and orange seed in Autumn. As these appear before the dark foliage drops, few trees have greater elegance.

American Strawberry Bush (*Americanus*) 4—A very beautiful small tree, or shrub covered with red berries through the winter.

Broad-Leaved (*Latifolius*) 4—Fine, broad, glossy, green leaves, turning purplish-red in Autumn; large, deep blood-red fruit. Very showy.

Burning Bush, or Wahoo (*Atropurpureus*) 3—Attractive, deep purple flowers in June; broad foliage, brilliant scarlet fruit.

Corked Barked (*Elatus*) 4—Dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; small leaves and red fruit.

Dwarf Spindle Tree (*Europæus nana erectus*) 4—A compact grower, resembling in form Irish Juniper.

Dwarf Strawberry Bush (*Americanus obovatus*) 4—Low and creeping habit and showy fruit; valuable for covering open spaces in borders or edges of shrubbery.

Nanus—4—Of dwarf habit; narrow foliage, becoming purple in Autumn; red fruit.

Spindle Tree, or European (*Europæus*) 3—A low, round-headed tree, very compact. Foliage dark, associating well with the masses of pendulous orange and red fruit in Autumn.

White-Fruited (*Europæus fructu alba*) 4—Similar to the American, having white fruit; when planted with the American, it forms a pleasing contrast.

STUARTIA.

Pentagynia—A most charming low tree or shrub of compact habit and rich foliage. It produces in July abundant white, saucer-shaped flowers of large size, with purple center, and the edges of the petals crimped.

STYRAX.

Japan (*Japonica*.) 3—Low-growing shrub, or dwarf tree; small, dogwood-like leaves and smooth bark; branches horizontal, and very picturesque in appearance. Flowers small, white, and bell-shape, hanging along the branches.

SWEET FERN [*Comptonia Asplenifolia*.]

A native shrub, 2 to 3 ft., with fern-shaped, dark green foliage. Good on dry, poor soils.

SYMPLOCUS.

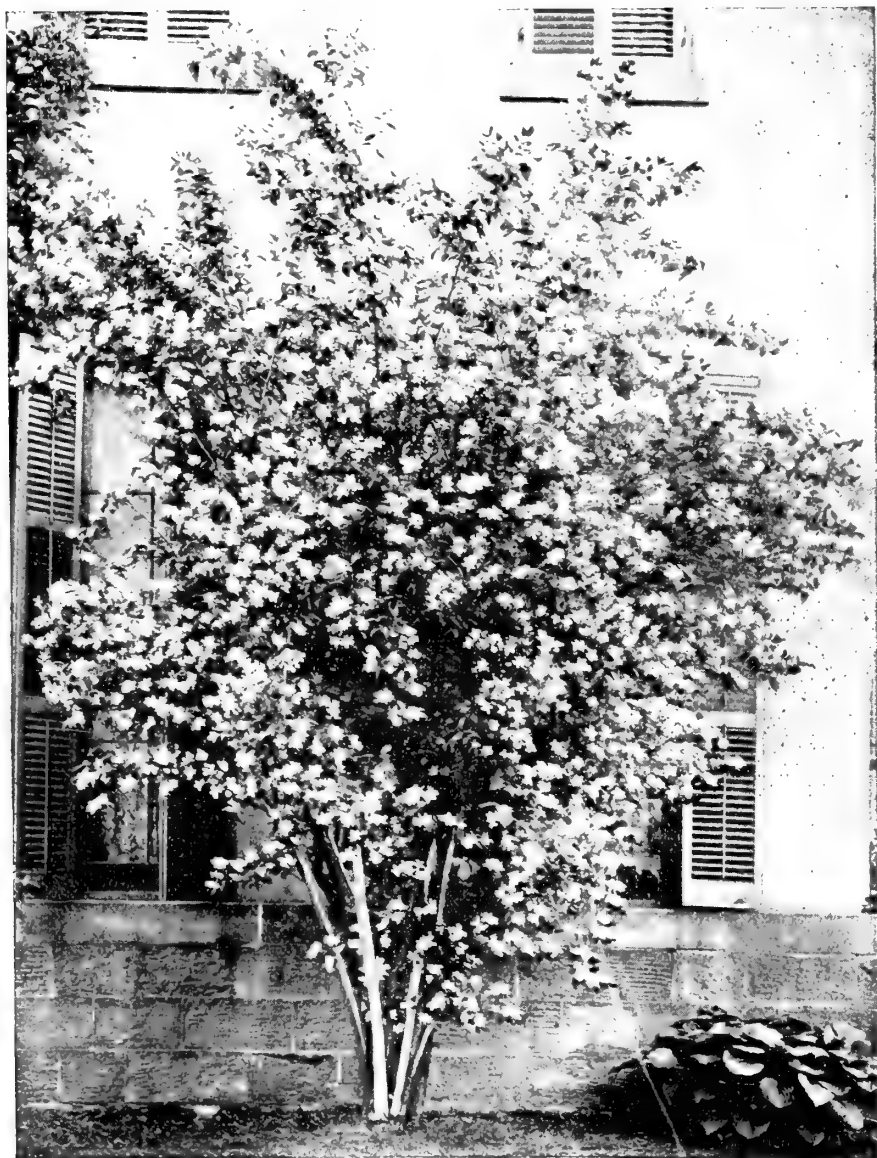
Cratægioides, or Paniculatus—3—A Japan shrub of the greatest value for its berries of ultra-marine blue in fall, which are quite distinct from other shrubs. The flowers are pure white, in very attractive clusters in May. Worthy of general use, as it is hardy and vigorous.

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE [*Philadelphus*.]

The *Syringa* is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season. It merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large-sized shrubs, 12 to 15 feet high. They can, of course, be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts do not yield many flowers, but are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June, after the *Weigelia*. The season may be considerably extended by planting the late-flowering sorts.

Dianthiflorus Flore Pleno—4—A dwarf variety, double cream-colored fragrant flowers ; forms a handsome low shrub ; does not flower much.

Double-Flowering—(*Coronarius flore pleno*) 3—Partially double, very fragrant flowers.



SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE.

Dwarf (*Coronarius nanus*) 4—Useful only as a dwarf shrub. Makes a dense, compact bush ; rarely produces flowers.

- Garland** (*Coronarius*) 3—Pure white, highly-scented flowers. One of the first to flower.
- Golden-Leaved** (*Coronarius foliis aureis*) 4—This is a very pretty, medium-sized plant with golden-yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season; valuable for striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs.
- Gordon's** (*Gordonianus*) 3—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant, and valuable on account of blooming late.
- Grandiflorus Speciosissimus**—4—Of dwarf habit. Bushes about three feet in height and covered with very large, white, sweet-scented flowers.
- Hoary-Leaved** (*Pubescens*) 3—Large, downy leaves, and large, white flowers; late-flowering.
- Large-Flowered** (*Grandiflorus*) 3—Very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.
- Laxus**—3—Very large, white, fragrant flowers, upright habit, free-flowering.
- Lemoine's Erect** (*Lemoinei erectus*) 3—Of upright growth, with small, yellowish-white, fragrant flowers completely covering the plant.
- Nivalis**—3—The stamens of this variety are cream-colored, thus rendering the whole flower snowy-white. Flowers inodorous.
- Pekinensis**—3—Flowers creamy-white, fragrant.
- Primulæflorus**—3—Flowers almost double, pure white.
- Silver Margined-Leaved** (*Coronarius foliis argentea marginata*) 4—Dwarfish habit; foliage beautifully margined with silver.
- Small-Leaved** (*Microphyllus*) 4—A very pretty small shrub. Of dwarf habit, slender growth, and small, white flowers.
- Speciosus**—3—Very showy flowers, late; distinct habit.
- Willow-Leaved** (*Salicifolia*) 4—Of dwarf habit. Leaves curled at the edges, giving the plant a peculiar appearance.
- Yokahama**—3—A very fragrant species from Japan. Of upright, compact habit; foliage plaited.
- Zeyhr's** (*Coronarius Zeyheri*) 3—A large-flowered, odorless variety; flowers very late.

TAMARIX.

This is a hardy shrub, with small leaves, similar to the Juniper; the flower is small and delicate and borne in spikes; does well by the seaside where other plants cannot live.

- Africana**—3—Flowers in May; very handsome foliage; of upright habit.
- Chinensis**—4—Rose-colored flowers in Sep. A vigorous, upright grower, with delicate foliage of a lively green color.
- Narbonne**—4—Foliage glaucous green; flowers in May before leaves appear; is of straggling habit.

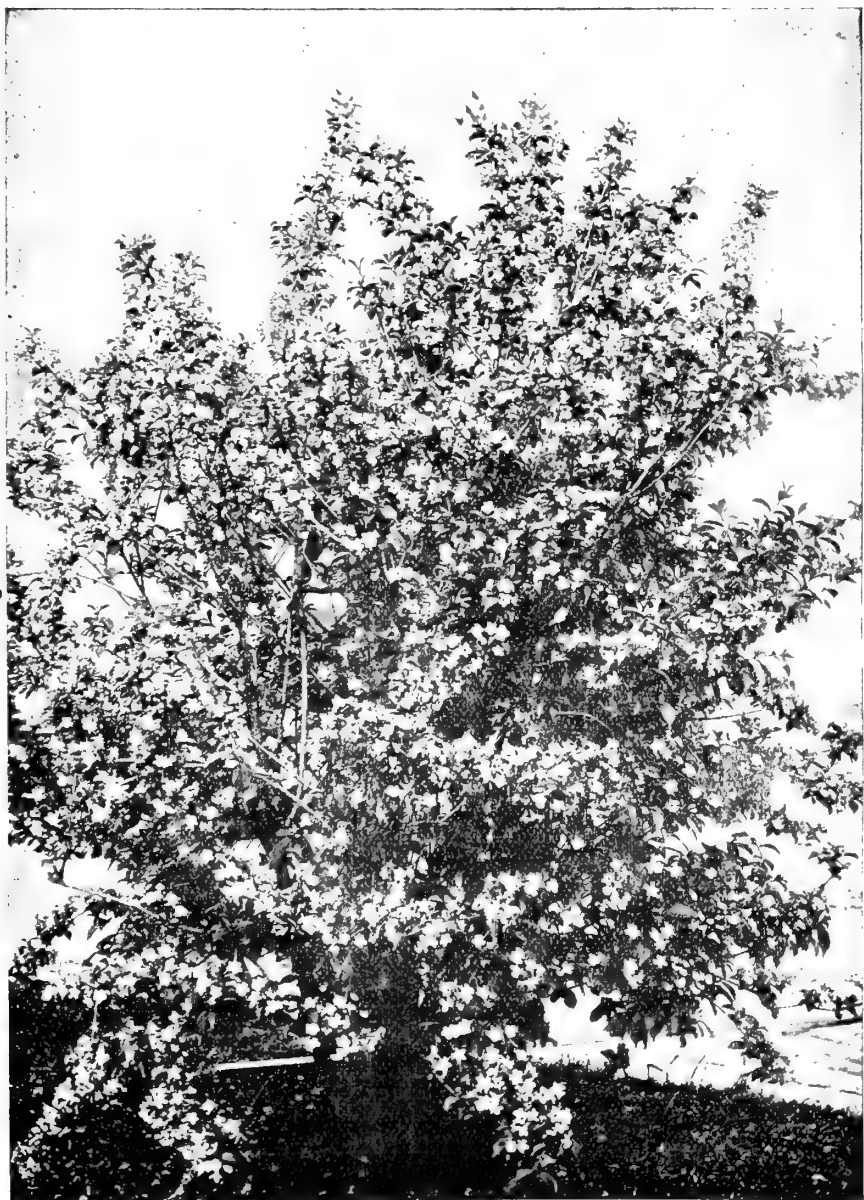
WEIGELA [*Diervilla*.]

Very desirable, hardy, easily grown and great bloomers. As these shrubs grow older they gradually spread and droop; in June and July they are covered with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of varying colors. In borders and groups of trees they are very effective; bloom after lilacs in June. The following are the most desirable varieties:

- Amabilis**—4—A pink-flowered variety.
- Arborea Grandiflora**—4—Of vigorous and erect growth, very large foliage; flowers long and tube-shaped, of a sulphur-white or pale yellow, changing to pale rose; a late bloomer.
- Floribunda**—4—Deep crimson flowers, freely produced in June.
- Hortensis Nivea**—4—Flowers pure white, retaining their color and being clear enough for the choicest bouquets; foliage large; habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer. Of dwarf, spreading habit and slow growth.

Hortensis A. Carriere—4—Bright rose-colored flowers.

Hortensis Rubra—4—Flowers deep red when in bud, and rose-colored when in bloom.



WEIGELA.

Hybrida A. Lavalley—4—One of the darkest varieties. Flowers dark reddish-purple.

- Isoline**—4—Flowers clear, mossy white when first open, changing to blush as they become older; foliage light green. Very desirable.
- Rose-Colored** (*Rosea*) 4—A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing in May a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have.
- Rosea Desbroisii**—4—Flowers darker than preceding variety.
- Rosea Grœnwegenii**—4—Rose-colored flowers, sometimes streaked a deep red.
- Rosea Kosteriana Foliis Variegatis**—4—Of dwarf, compact growth; leaves bordered with yellow; deep rose flowers.
- Variegated-Leaved** (*Rosea nana foliis variegatis*) 4—Very desirable on account of its finely variegated foliage, which is yellowish-white and lasts the entire season, and contrasts finely with its rose-colored flowers; of dwarf habit.
- White** (*Candida*) 4—A valuable variety. While the white varieties heretofore known have been lacking on some important points, this, we think, has every valuable quality. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large-sized shrub; flowers pure white, and produced in great profusion during June, and the plants continue to bloom through the summer and even until Autumn.

WHITE FRINGE [*Chionanthus Virginica*.]

One of the finest trees or shrubs with large green leaves, and racemes of delicate, fringe-like, greenish-white flowers. Blossoms in May and June. This and the Purple Fringe, should be found on every lawn. Well worthy of the choicest place in the garden. When fully grown, 10 to 20 feet

WHITE KERRIA [*Rhodotyphus*.]

Kerrioides—4—Flowers all summer. An interesting, beautiful shrub from Japan. Arching, graceful growth, and handsome, distinct leaves. The syringa-like flowers bloom through the season from May, which gives it great value. Does well in all soils. Shiny black seeds in fall.

WITCH HAZEL [*Hamamelis*.]

Japan (*Japonica*) 3—A most beautiful shrub, with darker leaves and more elegant habit than the American type. It makes a choice specimen of low, close growth, and is always attractive. The yellow flowers appear in curious shape just before winter sets in.

Virginica—3—Larger foliage, with downy surface and showy yellow flowers, appearing after the ripening of the leaves in November. The ripe seed is discharged as from a pop-gun. Grows in all soils.

XANTHOCERAS.

Sorbifolia—3—A shrub of remarkably handsome appearance. Long, pinnate foliage, like that of a Mountain Ash tree, only much smoother and richer. Its blossoms are in upright spikes, bell-shaped, of pure white, exquisitely painted with reddish-brown, in Apr. or May.

XANTHORHIZA.

Apiifolia—4—A native shrub of low growth, bearing racemes of plum-colored, small flowers, in Apr. Valuable for its foliage and dwarf habit.

Class B.—FLOWERING SHRUBS.—Variegated or Colored Foliage.

Althea, Variegated. Berberry. Corchorus. Dogwood. Elder. Golden. ~~Eleagnus~~ Longipes. Prunus Pissardi. Ptella. Spirea, Golden. Syringa, Golden. Syringa, Variegated. Symphoricarpus. Weigela.

SHRUBS THAT FLOWER IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS:

"Flowers are words
Which even a babe may understand."
—Bishop Croze.

April—Daphne.

May—Almonds, Corchorus, Exochorda, Flowering Currants, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilacs, Mahonia, Pæonia Tennifolia, Prunus Triloba, Snowballs, Spirea, Tamarix, Tree Pæonia, Wistaria.

June—Akebia, Calycanthus, Clematis, Deutzia, Dogwood, Elder, Eleagnus Longipes, Halesia Tetraptera, Honeysuckle, Lilacs, Pæonias Herbaceous, Rhododendrons, Snowball, Spirea, Syringa, Weigela, Wistaria.

July—Clematis, Corchorus, Honeysuckle, Spirea.

August and September—Althea, Bignonia, Clethra, Clematis, Corchorus, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Hypericum.

October—Daphne Cneorum.

SHRUBS WHOSE FLOWERS ARE SUCCEEDED BY ORNAMENTAL FRUIT.

Berberry—Scarlet berries in September.

Chinese Matrimony Vine—Red berries.

Daphne—Common Mezeron, crimson fruit. Mezerum Alba, orange fruit.

Dogwood—Red-branched, white berries in Sep.

Dogwood—Cornelian Cherry, red berries in Aug.

Elder—Purple fruit in Aug.

Eleagnus Longipes—Deep orange red berries; very showy.

Euonymus—Red and white berries.

Japan Quince—Red fruit.

Mahonia—Bluish berries in July.

Rosa Rugosa—Red berries.

Snowball—White Lantana-Leaved, red berries.

Snowball—Cranberry Bush, red berries.

Strawberry Tree—Red fruit.

Symphoricarpus—White berries all winter.

Class C.—Evergreen Shrubs.

ANDROMEDA.

A class requiring plenty of moisture, and preferring peaty loam.

Lily of the Valley Tree (*A. floribunda*) 3—Flowers in large, white panicles, over a dense, dark mass of evergreen foliage. This plant forms a round, compact, dwarf subject, and is one of the most valuable of this whole family. The buds are formed in the fall.

Japanica—3—Very rich, smooth foliage, and drooping racemes of pure white, waxy blossoms of great beauty. A superb species from Japan. It is not as hardy as *floribunda*, but is worth all the care given to protect it. Is a fine forcing plant.

Moor Wort (*A. polifolia*)—18 to 24 ins. May. This lovely, little native evergreen shrub is one of the most interesting of plants. The long, narrow leaves are silvery-white beneath and bright and glaucous above. The rosy-pink, waxy flowers are urn-shaped, in clusters. Very hardy, and worthy of cultivation in any garden.

BOX [*Buxus*.]

A beautiful lawn shrub or small tree. Does best in partial shade.

Broad-Leaved (*Sempervirens latifolia*) 4—Broad foliage.

Common Tree (*Sempervirens*) 4—Deep green foliage.

Dwarf Box (*Sempervirens nana*) 4—The well-known sort used for edging.

Gold Striped-Leaved (*Sempervirens aurea*) 4.

Handsworth's (*Handsworthii*) 4—A vigorous, upright grower, having oval leaves; hardy and ornamental.

Rosemary-Leaved (*Sempervirens rosmarinifolia*) 4—A small shrub with glaucous foliage.

Silver Striped-Leaved (*Sempervirens argentea*) 4.

Small-Leaved (*Sempervirens Microphylla*) 4.

DAPHNE.

Garland Flower (*Cneorum*)—A beautiful dwarf, evergreen shrub ; bears profusely rosy lilac flowers in May, June and Oct. Fine for rock work.

LAUREL [*Kalmia*.]

Mountain Laurel, or Calico Bush (*Latifolia*) 4—Shiny foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in Spring. Needs same treatment as Rhododendrons.

MAHONIA [*Ashberry*.]

Holly-Leaved (*Aquifolium*) 4—Purplish shining prickly leaves and showy bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Popular for decorative planting.

RHODODENDRON.

Rhododendrons are superb evergreen shrubs, producing dense clusters of magnificent flowers, being white, red, pink and purple. We can supply all colors, and offer a large list of named varieties. We would suggest that planters leave selections to us, specifying shades of color only, when we will select sorts adapted to the section in which they are to be planted. We make a specialty of hardy varieties. Very ornamental and desirable, especially when grouped.

Class D.—CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

"The rugged trees are mingling
Their flowery sprays in love ;
The Ivy climbs the Laurel
To clasp the boughs above."—*Bryant*.

The Climbing Shrubs are useful to adorn and embellish the yard and grounds, and to hide whatever may be unsightly, and when trained over verandas, arbors and trellises they, or so many of them as can be well located, cannot fail to challenge admiration by the beauty of their flowers and the elegance of their foliage. They are all desirable where space and time can be given to their culture.

ACTINIDIA.

Polygama, or Arguta—A quick growing climber from Japan. Flowers white with purple center, and sometimes cover entire vine. Fruit round and edible.

AKEBIA.

• **Quinata**—A charming Japanese climber with shining foliage and chocolate-colored flowers in June ; leaves remain on into the winter, something like Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

AMPELOPSIS.

Dissecta—A variety having finely cut leaves. Highly ornamental.

Pepper Vine (*Bipinnata*)—A rapid grower with deeply cut leaves.

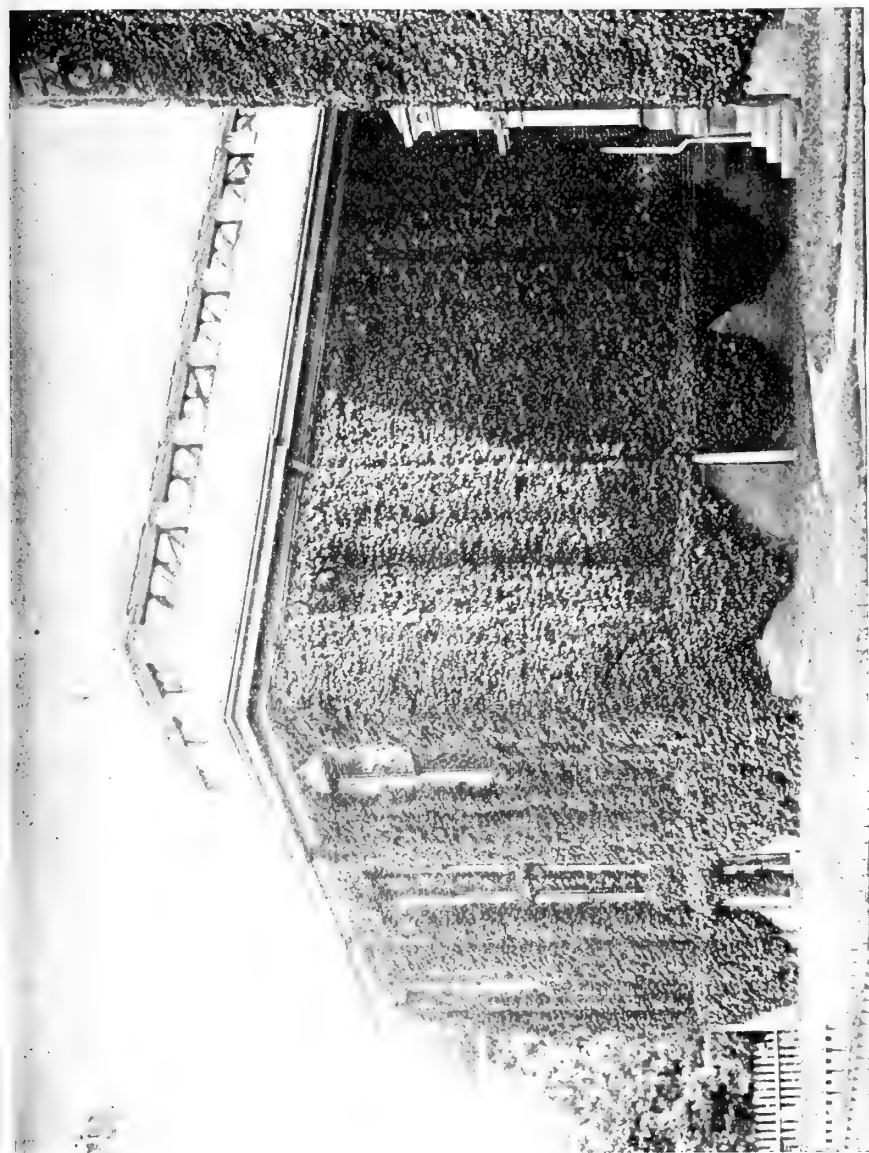
Variegated Grape (*Tricolor, or vitis heterophylla*)—Deeply lobed leaves like the grape, marbled with white, pink and green.

Veitchii, Boston, or Japan Ivy (*Veitchii*)—A beautiful, hardy, climbing plant of Japanese origin. Especially valuable for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in the Autumn. It is a very rapid grower. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Virginia Creeper, American Ivy, or Common Woodbine (*Quinquefolia*)—A native climber of vigorous growth with digitate leaves ; a fine green in Summer, changing to rich crimson in Autumn. It throws out tendrils at the joint, by which it fastens to anything it touches, affords shade quickly and is very desirable for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees.

BIGNONIA, or TRUMPET FLOWER.

A vigorous and hardy climber, with clusters of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in August.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII—(Boston, or Japan Ivy.)

BIRTHWORT, or PIPE VINE [*Aristolochia*.]

Dutchman's Pipe (*Sipho*)—A very rapid climber with large, dark green foliage, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

Hairy Pipe Vine (*Tomentosa*)—Similar habit to above, but smaller foliage.

BITTERSWEET [*Celastrus*.]

Paniculata—Assumes a shrub-like form unless given an opportunity to climb. **Crimson** and orange fruit.

Roxbury Waxwork (*Scandens*)—A native twining plant having large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange capsuled fruit.

CISSUS.

Chinese Matrimony Vine—See Matrimony Vine.

Variegated-Leaved (*Variegata*)—Similar to a grape, with handsome, variegated, three-lobed leaves and clusters of dark colored fruit.

CINNAMON VINE, or CHINESE YAM.

A fine, hardy climber, well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubers grow very large and are edible like a sweet potato. The vine is a beautiful, rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers.

CLEMATIS, or VIRGIN'S BOWER.

We give much attention to this magnificent family of climbers, and keep in stock most of the leading and more ornamental sorts. Nothing can be more satisfactory than vigorous plants of these showy climbers, which are adapted to any situation, either on verandas, trellis, or as individual specimen pillar plants in the garden. Grown in the latter manner, they are seen at their best, their immense flowers covering the entire plant, and the bloom often being prolonged until late fall. Clematis need the richest soil which can be given them, and are benefited by heavy mulchings in summer and fall.

We have arranged the varieties now on hand in three classes. First, those that flower from shoots of the current year's growth; second, those that flower only on last year's wood; third, the Double-Flowering sorts.

PERPETUALS.

Summer and Autumn bloomers, flowering on shoots of the same year's growth.

Alexandra—Has a vigorous habit of growth. The flowers are large, showy, and of a pale reddish-violet color. July to October.

Coccinea—Very hardy, bears thick, bell-shaped flowers, bright red coral; blooms very profusely during June until frost. Valuable for foliage, being a peculiar green and elegantly cut and variegated.

Crispa—Very hardy and a free bloomer; flowers blue, with center of petals an opaque white; *very fragrant*; useful for festooning.

Dairdiana—A shrubby, upright plant, with fresh, light foliage. Leaves grow in whorls around the stem, while the flowers cluster in greatest profusion around each whorl of leaves. Flowers long, bell-shaped and fragrant.

Earl Beaconsfield—A rich, royal purple, splendid form.

Flammula—A well-known variety, highly prized for the fragrance of its small, white flowers and its remarkably dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late. A vigorous grower. July to October.

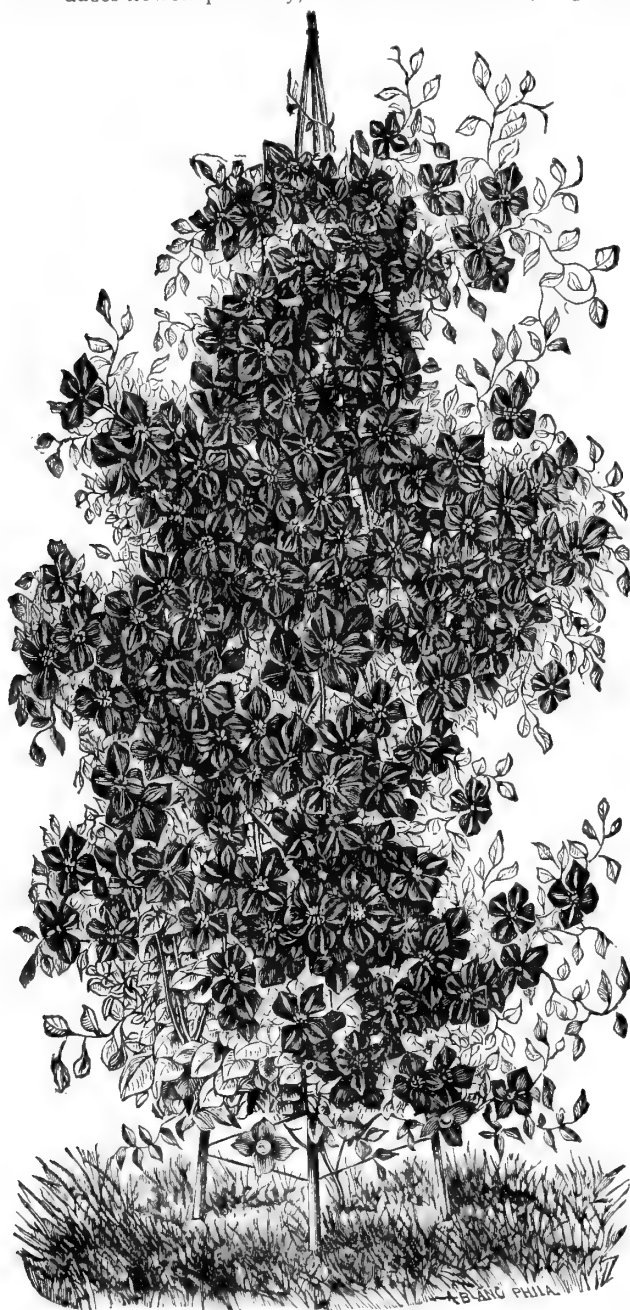
Gem—A perpetual blooming variety, with deep lavender-blue flowers. The parent plant, though much weakened by propagation, had upwards of one hundred flower buds as late as the middle of October. June to October.

Glorie de St. Julien—One of the best new perpetual *white* varieties. Flowers large and abundant. June to October.

Grand Duchess—A splendid variety, with flowers about nine inches across, bluish-white, and of good quality.

Henryii—One of the best perpetual hybrids; of robust habit and a very free bloomer. Flowers white, large and very showy. July to Oct

Imperatrice Eugenie—One of the best white Clematis. The plant is vigorous and produces flowers profusely, which are of fine form, large and of a pure white. July to Oct.



CLEMATIS KERMESINA.

Jackmanni—The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large and of intense violet-purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862, since which time many new varieties have been introduced, the Jackmanni has no superior and very few, if any, equals. July to Oct.

Jackmanni Alba—Similar to Jackmanni in habits, etc., except that flowers are a pure white; a profuse bloomer.

Jeane d'Arc—A free-growing, vigorous variety. Flowers very large—seven inches across—of a grayish or French white color, with three bluish veins in each sepal; delicate and beautiful. July to Oct.

Kermesina Splendida—A splendid variety of the utmost profusion of bloom; flowers medium size and bright wine-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong, free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time; a perfect sheet of fine red color.

Lady Boville—This very fine variety has peculiar and well-formed cupped flowers, of a clear, soft, grayish-blue. It is a vigorous grower and free and continuous bloomer. July to Oct.

Lanuginosa Candida—A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish-white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. July to Oct.

Lanuginosa Nivea—A perpetual bloomer, flower pure white and opens its first blossoms earlier than Jackmanni, and blooms until arrested by frost. June to Oct.

Lawsoniana—Showy and free, with very large, beautiful, rosy-purple flowers, produced profusely and in continuous succession. July to Oct.

Louis Van Houtte—A strikingly showy variety, with bluish-purple flowers.

Lord Neville—Flowers large and well formed; color rich, dark plum; stamens light, with dark anthers; edgings of sepals finely crimped.

Madam Edward Andre—A vivid crimson Clematis of large size, and borne as freely as the Jackmanni. The habit is vigorous, and plant should be grown generally because of its exceptional brilliancy and persistency as a bloomer.

Madame Van Houtte—Has white flowers remarkably fine in size and quality. July to Oct.

Magnifica—A free-flowering variety of the Jackmanni type, giving a great profusion of blooms continuously. Flowers rich purple, with a distinct red bar through the center of each flower leaf. July to Oct.

Marie Lefebvre—Large flowers of a pale silvery mauve, with a deeper mauve-colored bar. July to Oct.

Modesta—A free-growing and a free-blooming sort, with bright blue flowers of a fine form. July to Oct.

Mrs. James Bateman—A free successional bloomer, continuing throughout the season to yield an abundant crop of its showy blossoms which are of a reddish-lilac, changing to a pale lavender as they become older. July to Oct.

Otto Fröbel—Of very robust habit and very large flowers, of a grayish tinted or French-white color. July to Oct.

Paniculata (A new sweet-scented Japan Clematis)—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merits. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when



MADAM EDWARD ANDRE.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

very few other vines are in bloom. The extreme rapidity of its growth, the showy foliage, beautiful and fragrant flowers borne so very freely, and its late blooming nature, united with an entire hardihood, serve to make this one of the very choicest of recent introductions.

Perfecta—A fine variety of the Lanuginosa class, with large, white, well-formed and handsome flowers, slightly tinted at first, but bleaching to pure white. July to Oct.

Prince of Wales—A profuse flowering variety, of vigorous habit; showy and free. The flowers are of deep purple with a red bar in the center of each flower leaf. First-rate for bedding as well as training up. July to Oct.

Princess of Wales—A deep bluish mauve with a satiny surface.

Purpurea Elegans—Deep violet purple; light-colored filaments, and pinkish-brown anthers.

Ramona—An American seedling, extremely hardy. A strong, rampant grower, often growing ten or twelve feet the first season; a perpetual bloomer, giving an abundance of flowers through the season. In color a very deep sky-blue, distinct from any other kind, and very attractive. In size of flower it surpasses anything we have ever seen, many flowers being six and seven inches in diameter and eighteen to twenty inches in circumference.

Rubella—One of the finest of the Jackmanni class, having the same habit of abundant and continuous blooming until frozen up. The flowers large, deep, velvety claret color; showy and effective. June and Oct.

Rubra Violacea—Of the Jackmanni class, producing in great profusion flowers of a maroon-purple, flushed with reddish-violet. July to Oct.

Samuel Moulson—Mauve, with a reddish tint on the bars.

Star of India—A very showy, very free-flowering sort, with large flowers, first of a reddish-plum color, changing to a violet-purple, with turkey-red bar in the center of each flower-leaf. July to Oct.

Tumbridgensis—Flowers of remarkably good form and reddish-lilac color, with a central band of bluish-mauve. Can be used to advantage with the Jackmanni and other dark-colored sorts. July to Oct.

Velutina Purpurea—The darkest colored Clematis. It has the vigorous, free-blooming character of the Jackmanni. The flowers are large and of a very rich, blackish, mulberry-purple color. July to Oct.

Viticella Major—This is an improved form of the Viticella. Is a free grower, with flowers of reddish-plum color.

Viticella Venosa—The flowers above medium size, of a pleasing tint of reddish-purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to Oct.

The following varieties flower in Spring and early Summer, from the old or ripened wood of the previous year's growth:

Albert Victor—One of the early-flowering hybrids, having large flowers of a deep lavender, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. Flowers produced freely from the last of May to the first of July.

Aureliana—Flowers large and of a lively porcelain-blue color produced in great profusion. June to Oct.

Duchess of Teck—A pure white with a faint, delicate mauve bar

Duke of Norfolk—A very deep mauve color, with a broadish pale bar. The anthers are dark colored.

Fair Rosamond—The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is white with a bluish cast, having a light wine-red bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.

Lady Alice Neville—Color rosy-lilac, with pale mauve bars.

Lady Londesborough—One of the best early-flowering Japanese hybrids. The flowers are large, of a silvery-gray, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. June and July.

Maiden's Blush—Delicate bluish-white tint, of bright rosy lilac at the base of bar.

- Montana**—A remarkably free-growing, exceedingly ornamental, hardy Indian climber, well adapted for trailing over walls or trellises. The flowers are white, with a dash of pink and tuft of straw-colored stamens. Sweet-scented and very copious—the branches literally becoming converted into floral garlands.
- Miss Bateman**—One of the most charming of the Spring-flowering hybrids, having large white flowers, with chocolate anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.
- Mrs. George Jackman**—Satiny-white with a creamy bar. This variety often flowers in the young wood, giving it more the character of a perpetual bloomer. One of the best of the early-flowering whites.
- Standishii**—Introduced from Japan. A remarkably free-growing variety, with beautiful, richly-colored, very finely formed flowers; of a light mauve-purple color. June.
- Sir Garnet Wolseley**—Bluish ground, effective dash of bronze, with a distinct bar of plum-red.
- Stella**—The flowers a light violet or deep mauve, with a distinct bar in the center of each sepal of a reddish-plum color.
- The Queen**—Of free habit and remarkably handsome foliage; flowers delicate lavender color.
- Vesta**—Large, fine form, dead white, with a creamy tinge over the center bar; delicate primrose fragrance.
- Virginiana**—A very strong grower, having fragrant white flowers. Valuable for covering screens.

DOUBLE SORTS.

- Countess of Lovelace**—A bluish-lilac, rosette-shaped, forming a double flower.
- Duchess of Edinburgh**—The best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.
- Enchantress**—A very large and distinct variety. Good habit, bearing very double white flowers. The exterior petals are very prettily flushed in the center with rose.
- Excelsior**—A distinct double-flowered sort with flowers about six inches across, of a grayish-purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum-colored bar; the outer flower-leaves of the same color as the large ones.
- Fortunii**—The flowers are large, double, white, and somewhat fragrant.
- John Gould Veitchii**—The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like *Fortunii* except in the color of the flowers. June and July.
- Lucie Lemoine**—Flowers white, double, large, and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 petals; very showy. June.

CLIMBING HYDRANGEA [*Schizophragma*.]

- Hydrangeoides**—Large, flat heads of pinkish-white flowers in Aug. A low climber.

DECUMARIA.

- Barbara**—Self-climber. A native vine, clinging by rootlets like Ivy. Shiny foliage and clusters of white flowers.

GRAPE [*Vitis*.]

- Crimson Glory** (*Coignetiae*)—Broad foliage, like Dutchman's Pipe; in fall its large leathery leaves take on a glowing crimson color; hardy.

GROUND NUT [*Apios*.]

- Wild Wistaria** (*Tuberosa*)—Will clamber over low bushes; produces pretty clusters of purplish blossoms with the fragrance of violets. Valuable for rock work.

HONEYSUCKLE [*Lonicera*.]

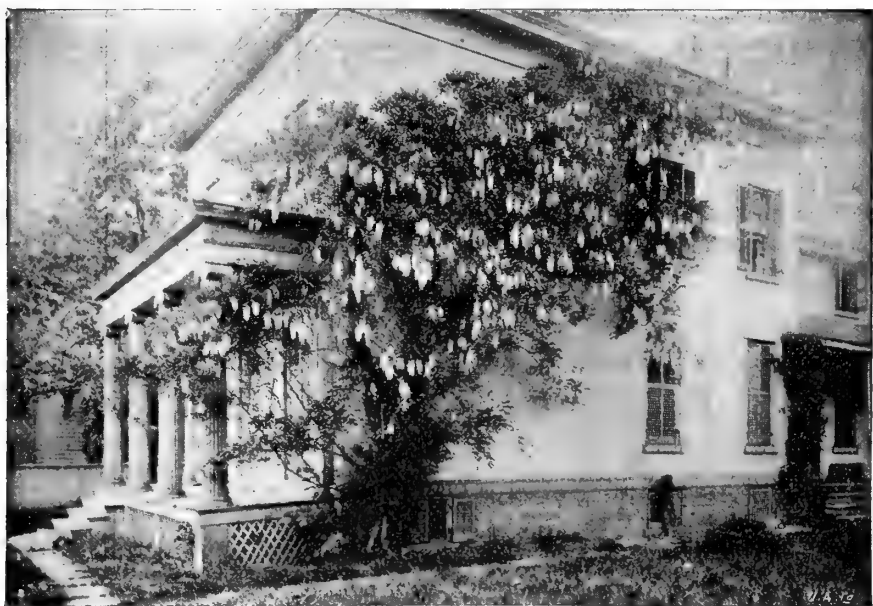
This includes some of the most desirable climbing plants that can be used for covering arbors and porches.



HONEYSUCKLE—HALL'S JAPAN.

Brown's Scarlet Trumpet—(*Brownii*)—Bright red blossoms, very fragrant; a fine trellis sort.

- Canadian** (*Canadensis*)—Large, glaucous leaves and blossoms ; a robust, rapid grower.
- Chinese Twining** (*Japonica*)—A well-known vine, which holds its leaves nearly all winter. Blooms in July to September, and very sweet.
- Common Woodbine** (*Periclymenum*)—A very strong grower with showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.
- Hall's Japan** (*Halleana*)—An almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow ; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. Covered with flowers from July to December. Best bloomer of all.
- Heckrotti**—Flowers rose color on the outside, yellow in center ; blooms all summer.
- Japan Golden-Leaved** (*Brachypoda aureo reticulata*)—A Japanese variety, moderately strong grower, with leaves veined and spotted with bright golden-yellow.
- Monthly Fragrant** (*Periclymenum belgica*)—Flowers red and pale yellow, sweet scented ; blooms through the summer.
- Palladi**—White and straw-colored fragrant flowers ; shining deep green leaves.
- Scarlet Trumpet Monthly** (*Sempervirens*)—Flowers deep red, trumpet-shaped ; flowers all summer ; a native climber, and appropriate for trellises and rock work.



WISTARIA—CHINESE PURPLE.

Yellow Trumpet (*Flava*)—A well-known native vine, with yellow trumpet flowers.

IVY [*Hedera*.]

The evergreen sorts often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should be planted on the north side of the building.

Broad-Leaved Variegated (*Latimaculata*)—Leaves large and distinctly variegated.

Irish (*Canariensis*, or *Hibernica*)—The well-known sort used in covering the north side of buildings ; leaves deep green.

KUDZU VINE [*Dolichos*.]

Japonicus—A fast grower, with immense leaves and small racemes of rosy-purple, pea-shaped flowers latter part of Aug.

MATRIMONY VINE [*Lycium*.]

Barbarum—A well-known and pretty fast-growing vine, used for covering screens and ledges or any object at short notice.

Chinese—A superb variety, far surpassing the variety above named, which has been a favorite for many years. It is a most vigorous, hardy climber in any position. It continues flowering, and new berries are forming from late spring until frost. The berries remain on the vine until late into the winter. The number of our hardy vines that can be grown without injury from our frosts in our Northern States is limited, and none are more beautiful and easy of culture than this.

MOONSEED [*Menispermum*.]

Canadian (*Canadense*)—A pretty native, twining, slender-branched shrub, with small yellow flowers and black berries.

SILK VINE [*Periploca*.]

Græca—A rapid grower, twines around a tree or other support to a height of 30 to 40 feet. Foliage glossy, and purple-brown axillary clusters of flowers.

TRUMPET FLOWERS [*Tecoma*.]

American Twining (*Radicans*)—Very hardy; large trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in Aug.

Dark Red, or Purple (*Radicans atrosanguinea*)—Purplish-crimson flowers.

WISTARIA.

Brachybotrys—Light blue, fragrant flowers; clusters short.

Chinese Purple (*Sinensis*)—One of the most magnificent hardy climbers, producing racemes of pale purple flowers early in Spring and Autumn, and growing at the rate of fifteen or twenty feet in a season, attaining an immense size.

Chinese White (*Sinensis alba*)—Pure white flowers.

Magnifica—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes and of pale lilac color; vigorous and perfectly hardy.

Multijuga—Dark blue flowers.

Shrubby, or Cluster-Flowered (*Frutescens*)—Pale blue flowers in short clusters.

White American (*Frutescens alba*)—Clear white flowers; bunches short; free bloomer.

Hedge Plants.

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Stamp the ground firmly so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with loose manure for a distance of one or two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with Evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided. Evergreens should not be planted in the Fall.

Deciduous Hedge Plants.

All described in their appropriate places in this catalogue.

BUCKTHORN. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. HONEY LOCUST. JAPAN QUINCES. OSAGE ORANGE. SPIRÆAS. TAMARIX.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES.

Honey Locust.

Evergreen Hedge Plants.

ARBOR VITÆ AMERICAN. ARBOR VITÆ SIBERIAN. MAHONIA. NORWAY SPRUCE. PINE AUSTRIAN. PINE SCOTCH. TREE BOX.

FOR ORNAMENT.

Particularly,—Privet California, American and Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, when kept low and in good shape; Japan Quince. Attractive Hedges are also made from Tamarix, Deutzias, Spiræas, Mahonia, Roses, Asparagus, etc.

FOR SHELTER AND SCREENS.

Norway Spruce, Austrian and Scotch Pine, Arbor Vitæ American, Larch European.



Roses.

"Loveliest of lovely things are they
On earth, that soonest pass away.
The rose that lives its little hour,
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower."
—Bryant.

We are among the largest growers of Roses in the country. Our stock is large, including all varieties of recognized merit, as well as many novelties, whose merits are not yet sufficiently established to warrant our placing them in this catalogue. Last year we propagated for this season alone, over 150,000 rose plants. We are constantly on the lookout for the choicest new varieties, originating either in this country or in Europe, and spare no pains and expense in obtaining them when satisfied of their intrinsic merit.

Nothing that we can say can add to the popularity of this most beautiful of all flowers. Those who appreciate the beauties of nature, prize roses above all things else in the ornamental line. While nearly all desire, and perhaps make an effort to have an abundance of them in their season, yet very many fail; and the failure to succeed is usually due to planting inferior bushes, thousands of which are sent out over the country every year at very low prices. Our roses cost more than the weak, puny, hot-house plants referred to, yet the results show that we give our customers as much for their money as any firm in the country. Our bushes are grown out of doors, in ordinary soil, and are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to make them. When properly planted and cared for, they give perfect satisfaction. If the amount of bloom is not as great as desired, all that is necessary is to apply the pruning knife a little more freely the following spring, and this will insure an abundant growth of new wood, and it is the new wood that yields the bloom. Do not expect all varieties will be of the same size. Some, under the same conditions, make much larger and stronger plants than others, but many of the weakest growers produce the most beautiful flowers. Exquisite beauty of form, color and sturdy vigor are seldom combined in Roses.

Our Roses are all Grown in Good, Fresh Soil, without stimulants; are strong, healthy plants, kept from blooming here by cutting the buds off as they appear, and with any fair treatment on your part will be sure to grow.

Soil and Planting.—As soon as you have placed your order, attention should be turned to the soil in which you expect to plant. Roses require a rich soil, and while they will do well in any good garden mould, they will do much better if a liberal supply of manure is furnished. Spade up the ground to a depth of from twelve to twenty inches, mixing in some well-rotted cow manure. Do not plant in a low spot where drainage is poor; but if you must do so, see that some broken bricks, crockery, cinders, etc., are put at the bottom of the bed to act as an under-drain. Roses on their own roots should be planted just as they stood in the nursery. There is usually a dark earth line to go by—set even with this. Budded or grafted roses must be set so that the junction of stock and graft is two inches below the surface of the soil. Keep the roots of your roses in water until you are ready to plant them, then dig a hole the required depth, set in the plant, spread out the roots naturally, fill it with fine soil, and press it down firmly with hand or foot, water well and shade for a day or two, if the weather is warm and sunny. The distance apart for your roses must be decided by their habit of growth. Strong growers will need a distance of three feet, weaker ones only one or two feet.

Pruning and Cultivation.—At time of planting all roses should be cut back more or less. After becoming established, pruning should be done in March. It is always best to cut out decayed wood as well as the weak, and such shoots as crowd the plant or prevent light and air from gaining free access. Let what pruning you do be carefully done, and with a sharp knife or pruning shears. The more vigorous varieties may be pruned less than others. The old rule and the best one is, "for weak growing, delicate plants, severe pruning; for vigorous, strong ones, shorten the branches only a little, but thin them out well." To make Hybrid Perpetuals bloom twice in summer, give them a second pruning after their first bloom has fallen in June. Prune for shapeliness of plant and promotion of bloom buds, instead of slashing recklessly among them. Stir the soil frequently about the roots of your roses, and do not plant annuals among them. They must have all the nourishment for themselves if you want them to do their best. Do not let them blossom too much the first year. Let them gather strength into root and stem for next summer, when they will make a grander display.

Protection.—Mulch your rose bed heavily with manure in autumn, and for winter protection cover with evergreen boughs. We prefer to stack these about tall roses rather than bend them down. Small ones may be laid over. In hot summer weather give them a light mulch of strawy manure to keep the soil from drying out too rapidly. The rains will wash its nutriment down to the roots.

Arrangement.—While our list might be made much longer, we think it includes about all the desirable varieties. Roses are divided into six general classes: Hardy, Tender, Climbing, Moss, Polyantha and Rosa Rugosa.

Hardy Roses include Hybrid Perpetuals, or Remontants, which usually bloom profusely during June, and occasionally through the summer and autumn; Austrian, those varieties of yellow roses which bloom but once in a season; and all other kinds which will live out of doors without protection through the winter. These are all suited for the garden and thrive the best in the open air. None of them require winter protection.

The Tender Roses include Teas, Bourbons, Bengals or Chinas, Noisettes, and all of those sorts which are suited for either the open ground or house culture, not named among the Hardy class. They are all tender and must be removed to the house during the winter, although the Hybrid Teas can be left in the ground if they are protected by a covering of straw, leaves, evergreen boughs, or something of that kind. They do well in the garden during the summer, and if planted in good soil, most of the varieties will bloom continually.

Climbing Roses are all hardy, and should be planted out of doors. They bloom profusely in June, and some of the varieties show an occasional blossom during the summer and fall. They are valuable for covering trellises, porches, rocks, etc.

Moss Roses are extremely hardy ; most of them are very fragrant ; they are excellent June bloomers, and some varieties bloom occasionally during the summer and autumn. The distinctive feature of the class is the "mossy" covering of the green outer leaves of the bud, which gives them an exquisite beauty to be found in no other rose.

Polyantha Roses.—A class of roses of much value for bedding purposes, as they form a mass of bloom. They are of a dwarf habit, and are continuously in flower during the entire season. The flowers are produced in numerous clusters, the single ones being about one and a half inches across. The clusters produce from twenty-five to one hundred flowers. The Polyantha Roses are hardy in this latitude with slight protection. They are especially valuable for planting on the borders of beds of taller growing kinds, or on the edge of foliage beds, as they are constantly in bloom, and rarely attain a height of more than ten or twelve inches. They are also very useful in cemeteries where they at once command close attention.

Rosa Rugosa.—A Japanese species, undoubtedly one of the handsomest hardy shrubs in cultivation. It forms a sturdy bush 4 to 5 feet high, covered with large, dark green, pinnate foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of ten to twenty flowers, three inches *in diameter*. It is now well-known. Both its rosy crimson and white varieties are found in all good collections, and its *large, handsome, scarlet fruit* is most showy during the autumn months. Excellent for cemeteries. Very hardy.

Pruning Hybrid Perpetual and Moss Roses.—These bloom best on strong, new wood, and should be cut back severely, (say one-half of the last season's growth), in the Spring, before growth has commenced. As these roses are hardy, and remain from year to year, they will gradually attain considerable size, and the pruning should be done in a way to keep the plant well balanced and in good shape. Liberal manuring and thorough cultivation add much to the beauty and profusion of bloom of these Roses.

INSECTS.

GUARANTEED REMEDIES.

Roses which are strong and vigorous are not likely to be attacked by insects, or, if attacked, are not easily injured. It is highly important, therefore, to keep your plants healthy and in good growing condition by liberal manuring and thorough cultivation. When insects appear, apply the proper remedies promptly and vigorously, and in bad attacks stir the ground deeply with the hoe and rake every day. A little perseverance to resist the present attack is all that is needed ; next year you may not be troubled with insects at all. We find that a strong stream of water from a hose applied once a day, either morning or night, will keep our roses free from insects. Where this is impossible, we would suggest the following remedies, which we will guarantee to keep your roses free of any insects, if properly applied and followed up. It is not an experimental remedy, but one that from many years' experience we find is an absolute insect destroyer. It is very inexpensive and can be procured at any drug store. Remember we guarantee these remedies.

Boil for ten minutes four oz. of quassi chips in a gallon of soft water. Strain off the chips and add four ounces of whale-oil soap, which should be dissolved in it as it cools. Stir well before using. Apply with a clean painter's brush of moderate or

small size, brushing every leaf and shoot that is infested. After fifteen or twenty minutes, the plants should be washed or syringed with pure water. For mildew, sprinkle lightly with flour of sulphur.

The Rose Bug and other kindred pests are most effectually vanquished by a Kerosene Emulsion, made as follows: Dissolve $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Hard Soap in two quarts of boiling water, then add 1 pint of Kerosene Oil, and stir violently for from three to five minutes, until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed; then dilute to twice its bulk with water, and apply with a spraying syringe, or sprinkle it on the plants with a small whisk broom, and repeat as often as necessary.

Rose Caterpillar appears in May, or about the time the leaves have pushed forth. It can be readily detected, as it glues a leaf or two together to form its shelter. The bushes should be gone over and the glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb. This is the only effective remedy.

Saw Fly, larva and other insects later than the caterpillar may be prevented by an occasional syringing, vigorously applied. When they have appeared a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy and disperse them. The plants should be well moistened before applying the hellebore, so that it will remain.

The Red Spider seldom attacks the plants in the open air, but confines itself to plants under glass. It may be kept off by daily syringing the plants with water. When plants are once infested with this insect, the fumes of sulphur will alone destroy it. This causes the foliage to drop off, but is the best remedy.

Mildew is best cured by sulphur and soot. One of these should be applied the moment the disease appears. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

Hybrid Perpetual and Remontant Roses.

[*Rosa Damascena Hybrida.*]

Abel Carrier—Purplish-crimson, fiery red center; very double.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form.

Alphonse Soupert—Bright rose color; large and very showy.

American Beauty—An ever-blooming, hybrid perpetual. Deep, rich rose flowers, very large, of beautiful form, and very double. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask.

Anne de Diesbach—Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower.

Annie Wood—Vermillion; very fragrant; fine in fall.

Auguste Mie—Clear rosy pink; very large, vigorous and fine.

Baronne Prevost—Brilliant rose, large and full; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Baroness Rothschild—A beautiful, clear, pale rose, shaded with white; very large and double; does best budded.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich, velvety maroon flowers, large, double and full, highly scented.

Baronne de Maynard—Pure white, very free flowering.

Captain Christy—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; a large, finely formed flower.

Caprice—A strong-growing variety, with petals beautifully striped pink and white. A decided novelty.

Caroline de Sansal—Pale flesh color, turning to blush; large size and full; vigorous grower.

Charles Darwin—Brownish-crimson, globular, full and fragrant.

Charles Lefebvre—Reddish-crimson; very velvety and rich, large, full and beautifully formed.

- Charles Margottin**—Reddish-crimson ; flowers large, double and well formed, quite fragrant ; good grower.
- Clemence Raoux**—Deep rosy-pink ; flowers large, very double and lasting ; a good, sturdy grower.
- Climbing Jules Margottin**—Carmine rose ; fine in open flower and in bud ; the best of all the climbing sorts. It may be grown either as a Pillar Rose, or by pruning kept in bush form.
- Climbing Victor Verdier**—Resembles Victor Verdier, of which it is a seedling, but having a decided climbing habit. Bright rose with carmine center—a very fresh shade of color ; free bloomer ; wood nearly smooth. Desirable on account of its vigorous constitution and free-flowering habit.
- Clio**—Flowers large, flesh color, shaded in center with rosy-pink ; vigorous.
- Comte de Paris**—Brilliant red, shaded and illuminated with bright crimson ; large, full and of fine form ; very vigorous.
- Comtesse de Serenye**—Beautiful, large, flesh-colored flowers ; reverse of petals salmon-rose ; a free bloomer ; very full and sweet.
- Coquette des Alps**—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals ; large, full, finely formed flowers, color pure white, sometimes tinged with pale blush ; profuse bloomer ; very hardy and beautiful.
- Coquette des Blanches** (Sometimes called Ball of Snow)—Pure snowy-white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale rose ; blooms in large clusters ; flowers medium size ; full and pretty ; slightly fragrant ; blooms the first year and all through the season.
- Countess of Oxford**—Extra large, bright crimson-red flowers ; full, perfect form ; exceedingly sweet.
- Dinsmore**—Flowers very freely the whole season ; flowers large and very double, color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit, every shoot producing a bud.
- Duke of Albany**—Dark crimson, very full and large ; a free bloomer.
- Duke of Edinburgh**—Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon ; very fine.
- Duke of Teck**—Bright crimson ; medium size ; fine early in the season.
- Earl of Dufferin**—Fine velvety crimson, beautifully shaded with dark rich maroon ; very large, full and fragrant ; hardy and free.
- Earl of Pembroke**—Soft velvety crimson ; petals margined with cardinal red ; large regular flowers.
- Eclair**—Bright, glistening rose, passing to rich, scarlet-crimson, elegantly shaded with pure maroon.
- Elisa Boella**—Pure white, very full.
- Eugenie Verdier**—Silvery pink, large and full, valuable for forcing.
- Ferdinand de Lesseps**—Purplish-crimson, fine form, large and fragrant.
- Fisher Holmes**—Shaded crimson-scarlet ; large, globular, with pointed center ; vigorous and free-flowering. Resembles General Jacqueminot, but fuller, darker, and a more constant bloomer.
- Francois Levet**—Flowers freely ; fresh, clear rose, bright and glistening. Flower large and of fine form.
- Francois Michelin**—Deep carmine ; large, full and globular form ; a free bloomer and fragrant.
- General Jacqueminot**—Bright, shining crimson ; very rich and velvety ; exceedingly brilliant and handsome ; makes magnificent buds ; one of the best and most desirable for open ground and also for forcing.
- General Washington**—Bright, shining crimson, very rich and beautiful ; flowers large and perfectly double ; blooms first season and constantly.
- Giant of Battles**—Very deep brilliant crimson center, dwarf habit, free bloomer.
- Gloire de Margottin**—Rich, dazzling crimson ; makes beautiful, long-pointed buds ; flowers when open, large and of good shape ; a vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering.
- Her Majesty**—One of the largest and most beautiful Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Blossoms large and perfectly double ; color a lovely pink.

- Jean Liabaud**—One of the very darkest of Roses. Flowers large, full and fragrant, and of the most intense, dark, rich, velvety crimson imaginable.
- John Keynes**—Brilliant red, shaded with velvety crimson; magnificent buds; good grower, quite hardy.
- John Hopper**—Flowers brilliant rose, large, very regular and full; very sweet.
- Jules Margottin**—Bright cherry red, large, well formed, fragrant flowers.
- La Reine**—Bright, rosy-pink, very large, double and sweet.
- Leopold Premier**—Bright, dark red, fine form, large and fine.
- Lion of Combats**—Deep colored crimson, showy and fine.



A BUNCH OF ROSES.

- Lord Bacon**—Deep crimson, lit up with scarlet, and shaded with velvety black; large, full and globular.
- Lord McCartney**—Crimson, as bright as General Jacqueminot; of very fine appearance, prolific in bloom and very hardy.
- Lord Raglan**—Fiery crimson, shaded with purple, large and finely formed; a vigorous grower.
- Louise Margottin**—Beautiful pink; cupped form.
- Louis Van Houtte**—Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon; a beautifully formed double flower.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from *Baroness Rothschild*. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers freely produced.

Madam Alfred de Rougemont—White, delicately shaded and tinged with rose; medium size, full and double.

Madam Gabriel Luizet—Pink, very large flowers, somewhat fragrant; a free bloomer.

Madam Laffay—Rosy-crimson, large and double.

Madam Lacharme—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink; moderately large; a free bloomer in spring.



PAUL NEYRON ROSE.

Madam Masson—Reddish-crimson, large and double, of fine form; a fine autumn bloomer.

Madame Plantier—Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses.

Mademoiselle Eugene Verdier—A seedling from *Victor Verdier*. Beautiful silver rose; large, full, of fine form; large, lustrous foliage, exquisite buds.

Madam Charles Wood—Flowers dazzling crimson of a large size; a constant bloomer.

Magna Charta—Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large, fine form, very double and full; a free bloomer.

- Marchioness of Londonderry**—A new white rose of great merit. Flowers of great size, measuring five inches across ; perfectly formed ; color ivory-white ; highly perfumed, free-flowering, very vigorous.
- Marchioness of Lorne**—Flowers large, of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in center with vivid carmine ; very sweet ; full and finely cup-shaped ; petals large, with long pointed buds.
- Margaret Dickson**—White, with pale flesh center ; of magnificent form, vigorous.
- Marie Bauman**—Bright, carmine-red ; large and full.
- Marie Rady**—Brilliant red, flowers large and of fine form ; very full, imbricated.
- Marechal Forey**—Crimson ; one of the richest dark shaded roses ; cupped, good size, and a free bloomer ; very hardy.
- Marshall P. Wilder**—Bright cherry-carmine, very fragrant and one of the finest bloomers.
- Mrs. Elliot**—Bright rose ; large, vigorous and one of the best.
- Mrs. J. H. Laing**—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color a soft, delicate pink, with a satin tinge ; very fragrant.
- Paul Neyron**—Flower of immense size ; one of the largest roses grown and one of the finest ; color deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty. A strong grower and remarkably free bloomer.
- Perle des Blanches**—Pure white, medium size, good full form, very double and fragrant.
- Pierre Notting**—Blackest red, shaded with velvet ; globular in form ; very large and full one of the finest dark roses.
- Pius IX.**—Deep rose, tinged with crimson ; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.
- Prince Camille de Rohan**—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full.
- Sidonie**—Violet-crimson, vigorous grower.
- Sir Garnet Wolseley**—Bright red, shaded with carmine.
- Silver Queen**—Silvery blush, shaded in the center with delicate rosy-pink ; flowers large, full, of a beautifully cupped form, and produced in great abundance ; habit unusually good.
- Ulrich Brunner**—Flowers brilliant cherry-red, large and full, with exceedingly large, shell-shaped petals.
- Victor Verdier**—Bright rose, with carmine center, of good size, free grower.
- Xavier Olibo**—Intense dark crimson, very rich and velvety ; a good, vigorous grower and free bloomer ; exceedingly sweet and handsome.

Austrian, or Yellow Roses.

[*Rosea Lutea.*]

This class flowers on extreme ends of wood of previous season's growth ; very little pruning is therefore required.

- Harrison's Yellow**—Double, bright yellow ; very showy and fine.
- Persian Yellow**—Deep, bright yellow ; small, but handsome ; double ; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose. Does best when budded.

Tea Roses.

[*Rosa Indica Odorata.*]

- Bon Silene**—Deep rose shaded with carmine ; buds of beautiful form ; an unusually free bloomer.
- Catherine Mermet**—Buds very large and globular, the petals being re-curved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy-pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Cornelia Cook—Beautiful creamy-white ; buds of immense size and very double ; does not open well at all times, which is its weak point, but when well grown is a magnificent flower.

Duchesse de Brabant—Flowers rather loose when open, but rich and peculiarly colored ; color rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.

Dr. Grill—Coppery yellow, with a rosy reflex ; back of the petals shaded china rose. The outer petals are large, round and shell-shaped, and inclose a mass of shorter petals, which are of very brilliant color.



PERLE DES JARDINS ROSE.

Devoniensis—Magnolia Rose. Creamy-white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant roses.

Duchesse Marie Salviati—Strong and vigorous grower, large oval buds which open well ; color chrome orange, shaded with delicate flesh color ; frequently the flowers come a clear saffron yellow, with no shading.

Etoile de Lyon—One of the finest yellow bedding roses for outside planting, and one of the hardiest in the Tea section. Flower very large and double and deliciously fragrant ; color chrome yellow, deepening in center to pure golden-yellow.

Ernest Metz—A robust grower, flowers very large when open ; buds long and pointed, produced on long stems ; color soft carmine-rose, with deeper colored center.

- Mad. Hoste**—Ivory white, changing during the heat of mid-summer to canary yellow with amber center; a strong, healthy grower and very free bloomer. Flowers and buds of large size and can always be cut with long stems.
- Magnolia Rose**—See *Devoniensis*.
- Mme. Joseph Schwartz**—Extra large globular flowers, very full and deliciously sweet; color pure white, elegantly tinged and shaded with pink; an exceedingly beautiful rose and constant and profuse bloomer, bearing large clusters of flowers.
- Niphetos**—Snowy white; long, pointed buds; of no use for out-door planting, but for winter forcing one of the best, as no rose blooms freer and finer under glass. Remains in the bud state a long time.
- Papa Gontier**—A strong grower with fine, healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine-crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower.
- Perle des Jardins**—A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering.
- Reine Marie Henriette**—Flowers large, full, of fine form; color beautiful cherry-red, with a fine shade of violet; flowers somewhat flat, highly scented. An extra fine climbing variety.
- Safrano**—Fawn, shaded with rose.
- Sombreuil**—Large, fine formed flowers; white, tinged with delicate rose; blooms in clusters.
- Sunset**—Tawny shade of saffron and orange; very double and handsome and has beautiful rich foliage.
- The Bride**—Pure white, large size, buds full and double.
- Triomphe du Luxembourg**—Salmon buff shaded with deep rose, distinct and fine.
- William Francis Bennett**—Rich, glowing crimson, very fragrant, vigorous.
- Waban**—Flowers borne on long, strong stems, in form somewhat larger than *Mermet*; color carmine pink, increasing in intensity towards the ends of petals.
- Yellow Tea**—An old and popular rose, very fragrant; straw color; very fine bud.

Hybrid Tea Roses.

[*Rosa Indica Odorata Hybrida.*]

A beautiful class of half hardy roses, combining the free-flowering qualities of the Tea class with the rich coloring and, to some extent, the hardiness of Hybrid Perpetuals. Though not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, they are much hardier than the Teas, and will stand out during the winter wherever the Bourbon will, and where the Tea would be killed to the ground.

- Bona Weillshott**—A very strong grower; flower large and double. Color rosy vermillion, with center of orange red; very sweet.
- Antoine Verdier**—Bright silvery rose, shaded rich carmine; flowers very freely entire season; extra fine.
- Belle Siebrecht**—Cross between *La France* and *Lady Mary Fitzwilliams*. Flowers large, forming a beautiful bud. Color deep rich pink; very fragrant.
- Duchess of Albany, or Red La France**—A sport from *La France*, deeper in color, more expanded in form and larger in size. Flowers deep, even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and of first quality in every respect. Growth vigorous, habit good, and flowers produced in extraordinary profusion, the plants being continually covered with handsome blooms.
- Grace Darling**—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flower large and full; base of petals creamy-white, deeply tinted and shaded with pinkish-peach.
- La France**—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, very double and of superb form. It flowers continuously throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance, incomparable; in form, perfect. The sweetest and most useful of all roses.

Mad. Schwaller—A strong upright grower with same style and finish of flower as the Hybrid Perpetual class ; very free in bloom, with fragrance of La France. The color is a deep rosy flesh, deepening on edge of petals.

Meteor—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals ; flowers good size, very double and perfect shape, either as buds or when fully opened ; plant vigorous and remarkably free-flowing. A splendid sort for pot culture, and the best of all the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut flowers, as it retains its color well even in the hottest weather.

Souv. de Wootton—A beautiful shade of rosy crimson, deliciously fragrant ; a constant and most prolific bloomer, every new shoot being crowned with one or more buds.

Viscountess Folkestone—Of strong growth and bears lovely white flowers tinged with salmon-pink, slightly cupped and delightfully fragrant. Buds are large size, pointed.

Bourbon Roses.

[*Rosa Bourboniana*.]

Continual bloomers and rapid growers ; flowers in clusters and fragrant ; suitable for low beds on lawns ; not quite hardy, but a slight protection suffices them.

Alfred Aubert—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer ; flowers as well shaped as *Hermosa* ; of a bright red color.

Hermosa—Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full ; color the most pleasing shade of pink ; very fragrant.

Mrs. Degraw—A fine ever-blooming, hardy, garden rose, of strong, vigorous growth. Flowers of medium size ; color rich, glossy pink. Very fragrant.

Madame Isaac Periere—Beautiful, vivid carmine ; blooms throughout the season. Growth vigorous.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Flower extremely large and double. Color flesh-white, clear and fresh.

Bengal, or China Roses.

[*Rosa Indica*.]

Bloom all Summer and Autumn ; appropriate for lawn beds, and pot culture in the house ; not fragrant.

Agrippina, or Cramoise Superieur—Rich, velvety crimson, moderately double.

Archduke Charles—Rosy-crimson.

Daily, or Common—Light pink, a constant bloomer.

Douglass—Rich, velvet color, a fine, free bloomer.

Eugene Beauharnais—Bright amaranth, distinct and fine.

Sanguinea—Deep crimson, a most constant bloomer and free grower.

Noisette, or Champney Roses.

[*Rosa Moschata Hybrida*.]

Vigorous growers, nearly hardy, and produce large clusters of flowers. Valuable as Pillar Roses in sheltered positions.

Augusta—Sulphur-yellow, large and full, very fragrant, strong grower.

Caroline Marniesse—Pure white, medium size, double, tea fragrance, a constant bloomer.

Celine Forestier—Fine, bright yellow, highly fragrant, a strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Cloth of Gold (*Chromatella*)—Rich, deep yellow, large, double, fragrant, vigorous grower.

Gloire de Dijon—Noted for its large-sized flower, its delicate tea scent, and its exquisite shades of color, being a blending of amber, carmine and cream.

Lady Emily Peel—Pure white flowers in large clusters; a free grower, fine for pillars.

Lamarque—White, with sulphur center, flowers in clusters. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.

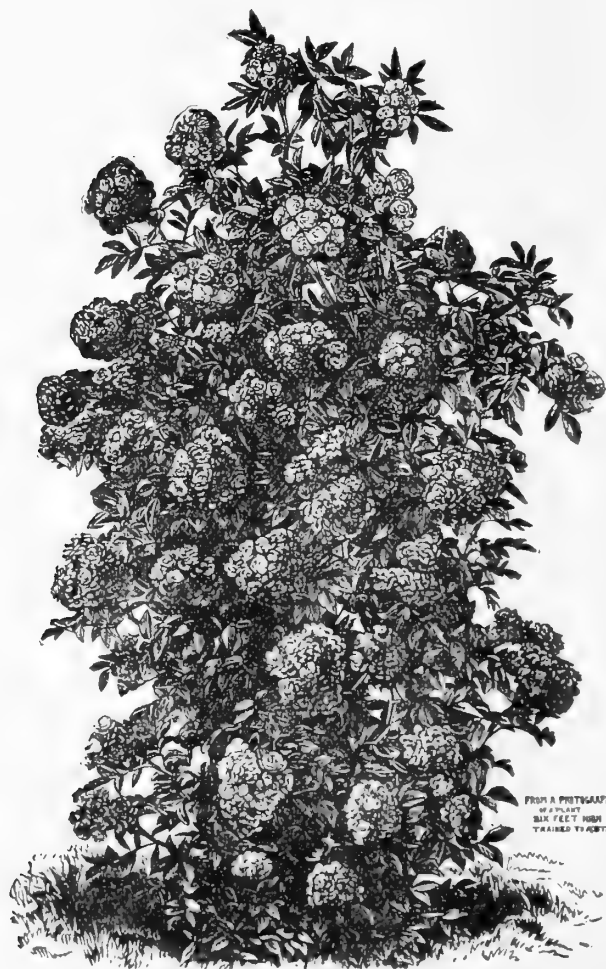
Marechal Niel—A beautiful deep yellow, large and globular, fragrant, free flowering; one of the finest yellow tea-scented roses; a good climber.

Solfaterre—Bright sulphur-yellow, large and globular.

Woodland Marguerite—Pure white, rather small, a free bloomer.

Climbing, or Prairie Roses.

[*Rosa Rubifolia.*]



CRIMSON RAMBLER.

These, for their hardness and profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls, and any unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in any situation.

Anna Maria—Light pink, changing to blush; blooms in large clusters.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white, very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

Crimson Rambler—This is the most decided novelty in roses we have had in years. Introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. A charming pillar rose; for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms; the individual flowers are

one to one and one-half inches in diameter, and remain in perfect condition on the plants for a long time. The color is a bright, vivid crimson, showing none of the purplish tint so commonly seen in crimson roses.

Gem of the Prairies—Flowers large and double, light crimson, sometimes blotched white.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright rosy-red, large, compact and globular flowers, blooms in clusters.

Russell's Cottage—Dark crimson, very double and full ; strong grower.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing all shades to white.

White Rambler—In growth, etc., similar to Crimson Rambler, only the color is pure white and the umbels much longer.

Yellow Rambler—This is a very notable introduction, in the fact that it is the only yellow climbing rose with any degree of hardiness. It is a worthy companion to Crimson Rambler, belonging to the same family and much resembling it in manner of blooming, growth, etc. The flowers are borne in the same immense trusses, frequently 100 to 120 in a cluster. They are a decided yellow, cup-shaped, very sweetly fragrant, and last a long time without fading.

Moss Roses.



SALET MOSS ROSE.

Blanche Moreau—Pure white, large, full and perfect form.

Captain Ingram—Brilliant carmine, medium size flowers, nicely mossed ; a good bloomer.

Comtesse de Murinais—Pure white, large.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest. Very fragrant ; growth slender, does best budded.

Glory of Mosses—A moderate grower. Flowers large, appear to best advantage when full ; color pale rose.

Luxembourg—Deep crimson, fine grower.

Madame Albani—Pink, very large.

Madame de la Rochelambert—Light red; a free summer bloomer and fine grower.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower, pale rose, of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower.

Perpetual White—Pure white, produces very few flowers.

Salet—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose, large, full. A true Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals from June until November.

White Bath—White, sometimes tinged with flesh, attractive in bud and open flower.

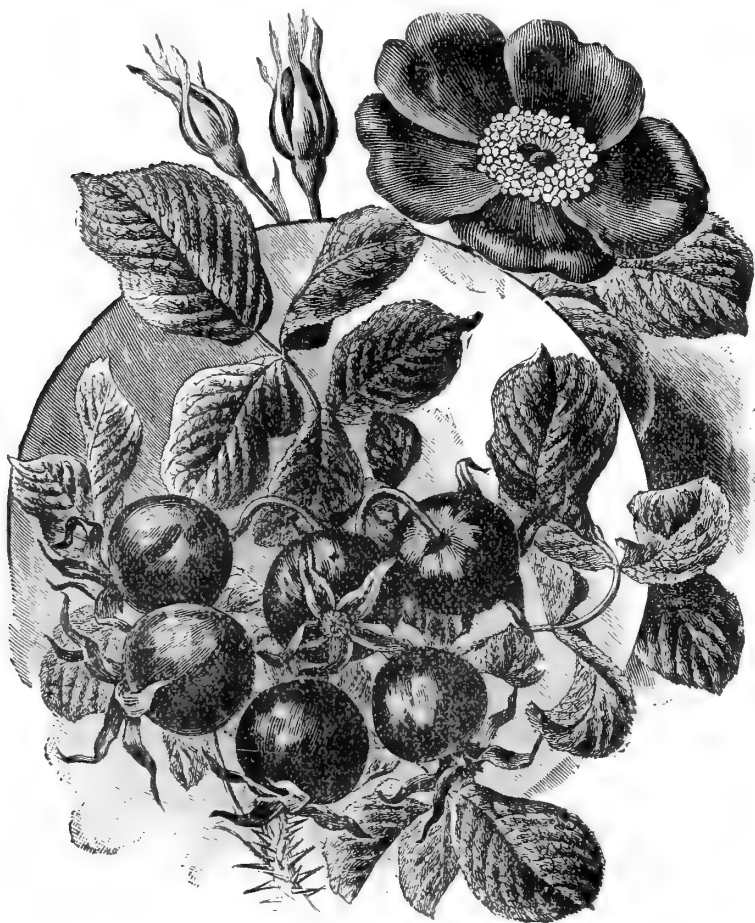
Poiyantha, or Fairy Roses.



CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—POLYANTHA ROSES.

Anna Marie de Montravel—A beautiful, pure white, fairy-like rose. Very double, perfect flowers, delightfully scented, and borne in such large clusters that the whole plant appears a mass of bloom.

Clothilde Soupert—(The New Tea Polyantha)—This comes from the Garden of Luxembourg, France. It belongs to the Polyantha class, but resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea-Polyanth. Flowers in clusters, large size, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy-yellow, delicately flushed with silvery-rose, sometimes ivory-white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. A vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer, being literally loaded with roses throughout the whole growing season. Recommended for bedding in open ground, and also for window and house culture; moderately hardy if given a good covering of leaves and litter before winter begins.



ROSA RUGOSA—RUBRA.

Etoile d'Or—Full, round flowers, perfectly double, borne in large clusters; pale chrome yellow, with rich citron-red center; blooms quickly and profusely, besides being exceedingly beautiful.

Flora—Flowers large, very full and round, delightfully perfumed and borne in immense clusters. The color is fine ivory white, delicately tinged with soft blush.



ROSA RUGOSA—MADAME GEORGES BRUANT.

- George Pernet**—Very beautiful flowers, medium size, very full, with fine imbricated petals; lovely buff rose, delicately shaded lemon and lawn.
- Gloire de Polyantha**—Flowers large, perfectly double, and deliciously sweet; color fine citron rose, elegantly flushed pale carmine.
- Jeanne Drivon**—Perfect, full form, very double and sweet; color pure white, faintly tinged with crimson.
- Little Gem**—Flowers perfect form, very double and full, pure creamy-white, sometimes delicately tinged with salmon-rose.
- Mlle. Cecile Brunner**—Larger flowers than most of the others, perfectly double and delightfully fragrant; color rosy-pink, on rich creamy-white ground; a great bloomer; very satisfactory for bedding.
- Marie Pavie**—Medium size; very full and double; borne in large clusters and masses; excellent for cutting; color rich creamy-white, finely flushed with carmine rose; delightfully perfumed.
- Mignonette**—Full, regular flowers, perfectly double and deliciously perfumed; color clear pink, passing to white, tinged with pale rose; an immense bloomer.
- Miniature**—This is the smallest of all Roses, but perfect form, regular, compact, fairy-like flowers, fully double and very fragrant; flowers in wreaths and clusters seem to cover the whole plant; color cream-rose, flushed red.
- Perle d'Or**—Charming and very distinct. Color coppery-gold, changing to fawn and salmon; flat-rayed form, very double and elegantly perfumed; a constant and profuse bloomer.

Rosa Rugosa.

Of Japanese origin. Flowers mostly single. Plant very ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage.

Alba—A splendid white variety, highly scented.

Rubra—Bright rosy-crimson, flowers succeeded by red berries; a very handsome shrub.

Madame Georges Bruant—Flowers in clusters, semi-double; buds long and pointed, similar to Niphetos in shape; color pure white; remarkably free-flowering, and is hardy where the thermometer does not go below zero. It forms a handsome bush for the lawn and yard, as it retains the heavy, thorny canes and glossy, leathery leaves of the *Rugosa* class.

Wichuraiana.

A distinct and valuable variety from Japan. It is a low-trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the Ivy. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every branch, after the June roses are past, from the first week in July throughout the month. They are pure white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, with yellow stamens, and have the strong fragrance of the *Banksia* rose. It is quite hardy, with the exception of the latest immature growth, which may be cut back to some extent. This variety has proved valuable as a covering for banks, rockeries, etc., and for use in cemeteries.

Lord Penzance Hybrid Sweetbrier Roses.

These hybrids result from a cross between the fragrant Sweetbrier and various old-fashioned roses, and have attracted great attention in England, where they originated. They should be grown in every garden. Their foliage retains all the delicious scent of the *Eglantine*, and the single and semi-double flowers are produced in wonderful profusion, varying in color from pale yellow and terra-cotta to crimson. These are followed by bright scarlet seed pods, which are very ornamental until quite late in Autumn.

Amy Robsart—Lovely deep rose, an abundant bloomer, robust and free.

Anne of Geierstein—Dark crimson, large foliage, good grower, and of graceful, branching habit.



TREE ROSE.

Brenda—Maiden's blush or peach blossom, dainty in color and shade.

- Flora McIvor**—Pure white blushed with rose, perfect for cutting, large flowers, their elegance being increased by the sprays of tender foliage that pass up between them, graceful in growth and habit; a gem.
- Lady Penzance**—Beautiful, soft tint of copper with a peculiar metallic luster; the base of each petal is a bright yellow, very free flowering, with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower.
- Lord Penzance**—Soft shade of fawn or ecru, passing to a lovely emerald-yellow in the center; a good grower and abundant bloomer; very sweet scented.
- Lucy Ashton**—Pretty white blooms with pink edges, not so large as some others; wonderfully free flowering; free grower.
- Meg Merrilies**—Gorgeous crimson, very free flowering, seeds abundantly, robust habit, large foliage; one of the best.
- Rose Bradwardine**—Beautiful, clear rose, perfect in shape, very profuse, strong, robust habit.

Tree Roses.

These are top-grafted or budded upon strong-growing, wild stocks at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. They thus form tree-shaped plants, nicely headed, and with proper care they are very desirable. We offer them in all colors.



MISCELLANEOUS.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Pæonias, Bulbs, Etc.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth.
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

—Whittier.

A most valuable class of hardy plants for permanent borders in the garden and on the lawn. They give universal satisfaction and require but little care. We might increase our list indefinitely, but prefer to confine ourselves to those choice varieties which succeed in all parts of the country without professional care. Many of the following grow almost spontaneously, and are of unequalled beauty.

CLASSIFICATION.

We have arranged these plants into three divisions. **The first**, those that may be planted either in the spring or fall. These are all, unless otherwise noted, perfectly hardy and vigorous, remaining in the ground from year to year and ever increasing in size and beauty. **The second**, those that can only be planted in the fall, owing to their extreme earliness in starting. All are perfectly hardy, but as a rule they should be taken up when through flowering and stored in a dry place until the early autumn, when they should be put back in the ground again, care being taken to remove the young tubers, which can be planted out separately and thus the stock increased.

The third, those that can only be planted in the spring. They are not hardy if left in the open ground through the winter, but may easily be preserved by removing from the earth before it freezes in the fall and placing in a dry, cool cellar. In planting out in the spring, care should be taken to remove the young tubers.

Desirable for Either Spring or Fall Planting.

AMARYLLIS.

Flowers in clusters of three to five blooms on a stalk 18 inches to 2 feet high. Especially recommended for house culture.

ANEMONE JAPONICA, OR WIND FLOWER.



ANEMONE.

A beautiful class of plants commencing to bloom in August and continuing until end of Autumn. They thrive in all soils and should not be transplanted oftener than necessary to divide them when they become too thick. In severe climates they should be protected with a covering of leaves or straw.

Red (*Rubra*)—Deep rose with yellow center. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

White (*Alba*)—Pure white with yellow center.

Whirlwind—Flowers of the purest snowy whiteness, with a gorgeous golden disc; perfectly hardy and flowers in wonderful profusion. Splendid for cutting and a most beautiful plant for cemetery decoration.

ASTILBE JAPONICA (*Spiraea Japonica*).

A fine hardy garden plant, 12 to 18 inches high. Flowers are white, borne in spikes; much prized both in garden and for winter forcing.

CARNATIONS.

We offer a complete assortment in many shades, all beautifully fringed and fragrant. Many of the varieties will ordinarily withstand the winter with slight protection. They are desirable as summer blooming plants in the garden or when grown in the hot-house, conservatory or window.

DAY OR PLANTAIN LILY—VARIEGATED-LEAVED.

(*Funkia*.)

Foliage broadly and distinctly margined and variegated with pure white; very showy and attractive; the long trumpet-shaped purple flowers possess a delightful fragrance. Foliage is attractive and the plant is one of the best for the lawn in clumps, in the border of shrubberies or other similar locations where its handsome foliage and exquisite flowers produce a charming effect.

DELPHINIUM OR LARKSPUR.

This bold and attractive group of perennials is a grand addition to the garden. Nothing can surpass the display a collection of these produce, with their long, stout spikes of flowers of soft, pleasing colors, varying through almost every shade of blue, from the palest silvery to the deepest indigo, the centers running from pure

white to brown and black, resembling a bee. No plants can possibly produce a finer effect than these for several weeks during the summer, and by removing the first flower stems as soon as the blossoms are faded, a second crop of spikes will be thrown up.

DIELYTRA OR DI-CENTRA, OR BLEEDING HEART.

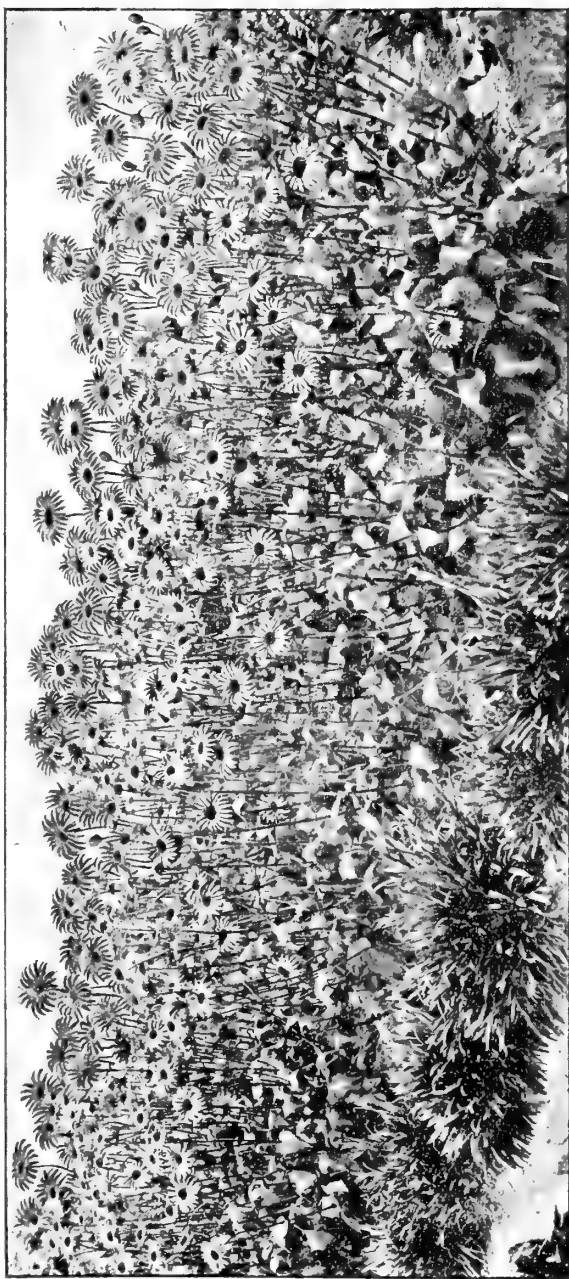
Showy, heart-shaped flowers of rosy crimson and silvery white borne on a graceful raceme of a foot or more in length. Perfectly hardy.

DORONICUM
(Dogbane).

Plantagineum excelsum—A beautiful spring flowering yellow "composite" having large golden yellow flowers 4 inches in diameter. Flowers during the whole season; can be easily forced. Is fond of plenty of moisture and prefers a stiff soil.

ERIANTHUS RAVENÆ.

A fine foliated grass, somewhat resembling Pampas Grass, and grows to the height of six to nine feet; blooms abundantly, and is excellent for the decoration of lawns or borders.



FROM PHOTOGRAPH OF A FIELD OF DORONICUM PLANTAGINEUM EXCELSUM, IN OUR NURSERIES.

EULALIA—HANDSOME ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Variegated Japonica—The long, narrow leaf-blades are bordered on either side and are striped with broad bands of pure white, while its habit is graceful and feathery. It attains a height of from 4 to 6 feet; is entirely hardy and in autumn throws up great numbers of tufts or plumes like Pampas Grass, which, when ripe, resemble ostrich feathers to a degree, and are useful for decorative purposes.

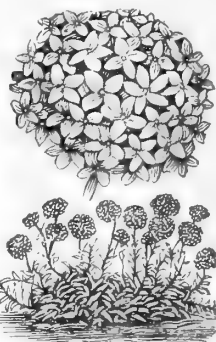
Zebrina—A handsome variegated form, differing from *Eulalia Japonica variegata* in having its markings or variegations, which are yellow instead of white as in the other, in bands across the leaf at regular intervals, instead of longitudinally. The expanded flower spikes are the same. At the North it should be slightly protected in winter, as it is apt to be injured.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower.)

One of the most brilliant of perennials and a constant bloomer from June until frost. It is hardy and thrives in any location, and for cutting is invaluable, lasting a week after cut.

GOLDEN GLOW [*Rudbeckia*.]

A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high, and producing hundreds of bright golden flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, on long, graceful stems, forming immense heads of bloom. Fine for cut flowers. Can be grown anywhere with very little care. Should be planted in every garden, for when once well established, will furnish an endless amount of flowers.



GAILLARDIA.



HIBISCUS CRIMSON EYE.

HIBISCUS (Mallow.)

Crimson Eye—Pure white flowers with crimson purplish center; hardy and of easy culture.

HOLLYHOCK.

The revival of this plant in popular favor is a good indication of the change in taste which is setting in in favor of hardy plants. These are well adapted for growth at the rear of garden beds, and for creating effects where tall, showy, and withal, graceful plants are needed. We offer both double and single sorts in the widest range of color, from white to almost black.

IRIS KÆMPFERI.



IRIS.

A new group of Japan Iris, totally distinct from all others of this genus, and without question producing the most gorgeous flowers known, not excepting even the Orchids. Many of the flowers are 10 inches across, with an aggregation of colors quite impossible to imagine.



HOLLYHOCKS.

They form strong tufts of lovely bright-green foliage from 3 to 4 ft. in height, surmounted by large Clematis-like flowers, both single and double, of almost every shade of color—red, white, blue, rose, crimson, and purple, striped, splashed, and veined in the most exquisite manner. They prefer sunny, moist situations, planted in heavy loam or

clay, where they soon become established, and form striking and very ornamental objects. They cannot be kept too wet during the summer.

LILIES (*Liliums*.)

CAN BE PLANTED EITHER FALL OR SPRING, THE FALL PREFERRED.

The Lily is a favorite flower everywhere. With few exceptions lilies succeed in our gardens admirably, and continue to increase in strength and beauty for many years. They require deep planting, and should not be disturbed for several years. In nearly every case flowers will be obtained the first summer after planting, but it will be quite as well for the health of the plant if there be no bloom until the second season. In the North, a covering of three or four inches of straw or coarse manure in the winter will be beneficial, but should be removed early in the spring to prevent too rapid growth. The ground should be thoroughly drained.

Auratum (Gold-Banded Lily of Japan)—Delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with rich, chocolate crimson spots; through the center of each petal is a golden yellow band. Very fragrant and perfectly hardy.

Batemani—Flowers rich apricot color; easy of culture, and very floriferous.

Bermuda Easter (Harrisii)—Flowers pure white, trumpet-shaped; easy culture and flowers most freely.

Brownii—Flower is a spreading trumpet, purple outside, creamy white inside, with stamens of rich chocolate color.

Canadense—A hardy native sort, and bears a graceful stem of drooping, bell-shaped yellow and red flowers.

Columbianum—Flowers bright, reddish orange, with purple dots.

Elegans, or Thunbergianum—Early flowering, ranging in height from fourteen inches to four feet; flowers cup-shaped, borne upright, and of a great variety of colors.

- Elegans Aureum Maculatum**—Upright flowers, delicate light apricot yellow, spotted with black.
- Elegans Atropurpureum**—Color the deepest and richest velvety maroon. We esteem this most highly.
- Excelsum**—Grows from five to six feet in height, and bears from six to twelve fragrant nodding flowers of a delicate buff color.
- Krameri**—Beautiful spreading flowers, varying in shade from delicate pink to deep rose, without spots, and of exquisite fragrance.
- Longiflorum**—Snow-white, trumpet-shaped flowers of rare fragrance; almost exactly like *Lilium Harrisii* in shape, but blooms later.
- Marragon** (Turk's cap)—Drooping Lilies with deeply curved petals, spotted purple.
- Pardalinum**—Rich yellow and scarlet, spotted with purple.
- Pulchellum**—Blooms with *Tenuifolium*; flowers upright, bright crimson, spotted black, spreading their petals nearly at right angles; as hardy as the Tiger Lily.
- Superbum**—The finest of the native Lilies; flowers bright orange-red thickly spotted with purple.
- Tigrinum** (Single Tiger Lily)—Orange red, with rich dark spots; very hardy.
- Tigrinum Flore Pleno** (Double Tiger Lily)—Same as *Tigrinum*, but double and with many twisted petals.
- Umbellatum**—Large flowers of the brightest colors. Very robust grower; producing an enormous head of bloom. Colors range from black red to all shades of rose, crimson and yellow.
- Wallacei**—Clear buff flowers, spotted with black; free flowering.
- Washingtonianum**—Fine flowers; white, tinged with purple; very fragrant.

SPECIOSUM SORTS.

As a whole, the most desirable section of all Lilies for general cultivation. The varieties are distinct, graceful, beautiful and free-blooming. They are hardy, needing very little protection, and will grow and flower without any special treatment.

- Album**—Pure white and very fragrant; beautifully recurved petals.
- Album Præcox**—Pure white, with petals reflexed and slightly tinted pink at the tips; center of the flowers is embellished with a fine long fringe.
- Calla**—Pure white and suitable for house culture.
- Chinese Sacred Lily**—Flowers pure white, with yellow cup, and very fragrant. It grows with astonishing rapidity and can be planted any time up till March in water with the best results.
- Candidum** (White Easter Lily)—Arrives and should be planted in the Fall.
- Rubrum**—White ground, with band and spots of rose or crimson on each petal. We have a splendid stock of this very hardy and beautiful kind, which have flowered this last season on our grounds.
- Monstrosus Rubrum**—Distinct variety, with broad, flat stems and of color similar to the preceding. Free-blooming.

LILY OF THE VALLEY (*Convallaria majalis*.)

One of the most charming Spring flowering plants, producing in profusion its delicate, bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive in any common soil, and will do well in shady situations where few other plants will succeed.

PÆONIAS (Herbaceous.)

If any one variety were to be selected from the long list of herbaceous perennials to emphasize the value and beauty of this class of plants, the Herbaceous Pæonias would, in our judgment, be the most appropriate. They are among the noblest and most beautiful of hardy flowers, and indispensable for the garden. They not only combine stateliness of growth with beauty of coloring, but in many the huge blossoms possess the delicious fragrance of a Tea Rose. The colors have the widest range, from white, pale yellow, salmon, flesh color, and numerous intermediate series between pale pink and the brightest purple; and among the newer varieties we have scarlet and crimson. They require the very richest soil, are perfectly hardy, and will thrive in shady spots, giving magnificent effects against backgrounds of dark foliage.

LIST OF VARIETIES OF PÆONY CHINENSIS.

The following named sorts are the best of recent introduction and cannot be surpassed, if equalled. Bloom through June and July :

- | | |
|--|---|
| Adelaide Delache— <i>Pale lilac.</i> | Lucrece— <i>Lilac rose.</i> |
| Achille— <i>Salmon red.</i> | Luteciana— <i>Rose.</i> |
| Agida— <i>Dark red.</i> | Mme. Breon— <i>Rose with white.</i> |
| Alexandrina— <i>Rose, large flower.</i> | " Carpentier— <i>Salmon with lilac.</i> |
| Andomarensis— <i>Light violet.</i> | " Vilmorin— <i>Satin rose.</i> |
| Anemonæ flora rubra— <i>Dark carmine.</i> | Maxima— <i>White with yellow.</i> |
| Antoine Poiteau— <i>White.</i> | Madona— <i>Rosy white.</i> |
| Auguste Mieliez— <i>Purple red.</i> | Miranda— <i>Rose.</i> |
| Beaute francaise— <i>Clear red.</i> | Magnifica— <i>Rosy white.</i> |
| Bicolor (Lemon)— <i>Yellow and purple.</i> | Mr. Rousselon— <i>Carmine red.</i> |
| Br. James de Rothschild— <i>Silver rose.</i> | Mr. Duruffe— <i>Rose.</i> |
| Buyckii— <i>White, yellow center.</i> | Modeste Guerin— <i>Dark red, extra.</i> |
| Camille Calot— <i>Dark rose.</i> | Monsieur Bellart— <i>Light purple.</i> |
| Carnea elegans (Guerin)— <i>Salmon rose.</i> | Nivea plenissima— <i>Pure white.</i> |
| Charles Grosselin— <i>Salmon with yellow.</i> | Nec plus ultra— <i>Rose.</i> |
| Clarisse— <i>Violet rose.</i> | Nobilissima— <i>Dark violet rose.</i> |
| Comte de Cussy— <i>Silvery white.</i> | Odorata— <i>Sweet scented, large flowers.</i> |
| " " Nanteuill— <i>Brilliant rose.</i> | Plenissima rosea superba— <i>Salmon rose.</i> |
| Chrysantemiflora— <i>White with yellow.</i> | Pootsii— <i>Dark red.</i> |
| Cytheree— <i>Whitish, extra.</i> | Princesse Galitzin— <i>Rose.</i> |
| De Jussieu— <i>Rose.</i> | Prince de Salm. Dyck— <i>Rosy violet.</i> |
| Decesne— <i>Carmine purple.</i> | Princesse Mathilde— <i>Salmon.</i> |
| Delicourt Verhille— <i>White with carmine.</i> | Prolifera tricolor— <i>Salmon with yellow.</i> |
| Delachii— <i>Dark red.</i> | Pulcherrima— <i>Violet rose.</i> |
| Doyen d'Enghien— <i>Violet red.</i> | Purpurea superba— <i>Dark purple.</i> |
| Duc de Cazes— <i>Rose.</i> | Queen perfection— <i>Cream white.</i> |
| Duchesse d'Orleans— <i>Rose with violet.</i> | " Victoria— <i>Rosy white.</i> |
| " de Nemours— <i>Sulphur with white.</i> | Reevesii— <i>Brilliant soft rose.</i> |
| Duke of Wellington— <i>White with yellow.</i> | Reine des Francais— <i>Rose.</i> |
| Eblouissante— <i>Bright purple.</i> | Rosea magna— <i>Lilac rose.</i> |
| Edulis pleno— <i>Soft rose.</i> | Rubens— <i>Dark rose.</i> |
| " superba— <i>Satin rose.</i> | Rubra Violacea— <i>Rose.</i> |
| Faust— <i>Soft rose, extra.</i> | Reine des Roses— <i>Salmon rose.</i> |
| Festiva maxima— <i>Pure white.</i> | Rosea elegans— <i>Lively rose.</i> |
| Fideline— <i>Rose violet.</i> | " superba— <i>Rose.</i> |
| Formosa— <i>Rose.</i> | Rubra triomphante— <i>Purple carmine.</i> |
| General Bertrand— <i>Rose.</i> | Speciosa striata— <i>Rose with violet.</i> |
| Grandifl. rosea— <i>Rose.</i> | Splendida— <i>Lilac rose.</i> |
| " superba— <i>Lilac with red.</i> | Sydonie— <i>Lilac rose.</i> |
| Hericiartiana— <i>Violet rose.</i> | Taglionii— <i>Rose.</i> |
| Humea carnea— <i>Light rose.</i> | Tricolor grandiflora— <i>Dark rose.</i> |
| L'Illustration— <i>Dark red.</i> | Triomphe de Gand— <i>Rosy white and yellow.</i> |
| Insignis— <i>Violet red.</i> | Triomphe du Nord— <i>Rosy violet.</i> |
| Isabelle Marlitzkii— <i>Satin rose.</i> | Victoire Modeste— <i>Rosy white.</i> |
| Ligulata— <i>White with yellow.</i> | Victor Paquet— <i>Brilliant rose.</i> |
| Lilacina superba— <i>Lilac.</i> | Victoria Tricolor— <i>Rose, center yellowish.</i> |
| Lutea variegata— <i>Salmon.</i> | Walneriona— <i>Soft rose.</i> |
| Lamartine— <i>Violet rose.</i> | Washington— <i>Violet rose.</i> |
| L'Elegante— <i>Purple red.</i> | Zoe Galot— <i>Lilac rose.</i> |
| Louis v. Houtte— <i>Purple red.</i> | |

PÆONIA OFFICINALIS.—Bloom in May.

Fringed Leaved (*Tenuifolia flore pleno*)—Foliage a bright lively green, in long, thread like filaments, giving the plant the appearance of fringe; flowers double crimson and quite double and globular; hardy; rare and fine.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium Argenteum*)

The most effective and stately of Ornamental Grasses, producing a grand effect on the lawn, with its graceful foliage and silvery plumes; the latter are produced on stems eight to ten feet high, sometimes forty or more on well established plants.

PHLOXES (Perennial.)

Few plants give greater satisfaction to the amateur than the Phlox. They require no care but dividing and re-setting every second year; their vigorous growth and freedom of bloom make them very useful plants, while they are nearly unexcelled in beauty. The improvement made in this beautiful class of plants is perhaps more marked than in any other section of the hardy herbaceous family. Instead of the thin flowers, which were limited to lilac and white colors, we now have gorgeous flowers, combining all the different tints of rose, carmine, red and purple, to say nothing of the pure whites and salmons, with their distinct eyes. Perfectly hardy everywhere.

Amphion—Deep purplish crimson.

Angie Gardien—White, with large crimson center.

Athis—Light salmon rose; fine.

Auguste Reviere—Bright salmon-red flowers, produced in large pyramidal heads.

Comedie—White, with large crimson center.

Cross of Honor—An attractive striped variety; color a beautiful rosy mauve, each petal regularly marked with white.

Eclairer—Very large flowers, deep rosy crimson; fine and distinct.

George Sand—Pure white; fine flower.

General Breart—Deep crimson center, shading to whitish lilac at edge of flower.

Jean d'Arc—Pure white; large flowered.

M. Buls—Clear rose; flowers large.

M. Jules Roche—Rosy carmine, suffused with white; center darker.

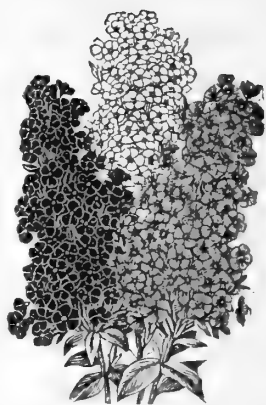
Nautilus—White, with crimson center.

Pellatan—Large, rosy-white flowers, with carmine center.

Robur—Deep rose, sometimes splashed white; bright and vivid.

Tissandier—Rich, deep red; purple center.

Virgo Maria—Pure white.



HARDY PHLOX.



YUCCA.

POPPY (Papaver.)

Iceland (Nudicaule)—A beautiful class of hardy Poppies, forming ornamental tufts of fern-like foliage, from which the slender flower-stalk rises to about a foot in height and bears elegant cup-shaped flowers, ranging in color from pure white to deep orange scarlet; valuable for cut flowers, and having a pleasant lilac perfume. We offer in separate colors, white, yellow and orange.

Oriental—Very bright and attractive deep red flowers produced on stout, leafy stems two to three feet high. One of the very best and largest flowered perennial Poppies.

RANUNCULUS.

Among dwarf flowers these are unrivaled for lovely form and bright and attractive colors, ranging through gorgeous shades of white, crimson, yellow, purple and black; many of them being beautifully marked with other shades. They flower profusely in pots in the house, or if grown in frames, in the Spring.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (Adam's Needle.)

Perfectly hardy and easily grown. The stem on which the flowers are borne is thrown up in July, and forms a perfect pyramid of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Very picturesque effects are produced when planted in groups on the lawn.

For Fall Planting Only.

CROCUS.

The Crocus is one of the first flowers of Spring, beginning to throw up their leaves before the frost is fairly gone. They should be planted in large groups or in lines of distinct colors. When used in this way the effect is very striking. For Winter flowering, plant 8 or 10 bulbs in a 5-inch pot.

CROWN IMPERIAL.

Are old, well-known Spring-blooming plants, with clusters of bell-shaped flowers, surmounted with a tuft of green leaves; very effective in mixed borders. They succeed well in any soil. Plant the bulbs about four inches deep and one foot apart.



GROUP OF BULBS.

HYACINTHS.

The most beautiful, fragrant and popular of the bulbous plants, either for house or garden culture. For house culture they may be planted in pots singly, or in groups of different colors. Fill the pot with sandy, porous soil and plant the bulb so that the surface is just exposed; water freely and set away in a dark, cool cellar for several weeks. By removing a few at a time to a warm room a succession can be kept up. When we speak of a warm room for bulbs, we mean a temperature of 70 degrees or less, and not running up to 75 or 80 degrees. They may also be grown in water in vases, the bulb not quite touching the water. For the garden, plant in October or November. If beds are small and near together, fill each with separate color; in large beds plant an assortment of colors. Plant three or four inches below the surface of the soil. Hyacinths are divided into early and late, single and double varieties. The colors are dark blue, deep blue, light blue, pure white, rosy white, red, rose and yellow. These bulbs are all selected in Holland, with the greatest care, and from the finest assortment, and not one of them will be anything less than an *extra* fine variety.

NARCISSUS, OR DAFFODIL.

Most of the varieties are hardy, and should be planted like Hyacinths. They are both single and double, and show every shade of color from pure white to deep orange. The *Polyanthus Narcissus* is not quite hardy for this climate, unless planted in sandy soil and well covered before winter. It is best, however, for house culture in pots, or may be grown in vases of water like the Hyacinth. The flowers are produced in trusses of from half a dozen to three times that number.

SCILLAS SIBERICA.

Very beautiful, early spring flowering bulbs, of dwarf habit, from six to eight inches in height, with drooping, bell-shaped blossoms. They are quite hardy, and easily cultivated, growing in any good, light soil; very suitable for growing in pots. Intense, bright blue.

SNOWDROPS.

The earliest of Spring-flowering bulbs; are universally admired for their snow-white drooping blossoms. They succeed well in any soil, and should be planted where they are to remain, as they bloom best if not disturbed.

TULIPS.

The Tulip is dashing and showy, and of the most brilliant and varied coloring. Nothing affords more satisfaction or is more dazzling than a bed of Tulips. They are divided into two general classes, the early and late, and those again into others as Single, Double and Parrot. The Early and Late Show Tulips embrace both the Single and Double varieties, and are excellent for house culture as well as for beds or border in the garden. The Parrot Tulips are exceedingly brilliant; the petals are long, loose and fragrant. Most varieties have three or four colors, as crimson, yellow, orange and green. The effects of mingling such bright colors is very striking. Plant Tulips in October and November in deep, rich soil, from five to six inches apart, and cover three inches deep. There is much difference in the size of bulbs. A full-sized bulb planted in Autumn will blossom in Spring; the small ones may not; hence the advantage of having bulbs judiciously selected, a point to which we give careful attention.

For Spring Planting Only.**CANVAS—New Large-Flowered French.**

This new class of Cannas are continuous bloomers and produce flowers three or four times as large and in much greater quantities than the older sorts. The large spikes of flowers somewhat resemble Gladiolus, but are much more brilliant in color, ranging from the deepest crimson, orange, scarlet, and salmon, to light yellow, many being beautifully mottled and streaked, and are frequently compared to orchid flowers on account of their delicate markings.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

These are the queen of Autumn flowers. They may be planted anywhere from early Spring to July, and make fine sized flowering plants by Fall. Give them plenty of room—two feet apart is none too much—and good, rich soil, plenty of moisture and sunshine, and success is assured. As they flower only on terminal branches, the tips of the young plants should be pinched out when five or six inches high, to make them branch freely. If desired for indoor blooming, they should be lifted about September and potted. Give a thorough washing and set in a shady place for a few days, afterwards expose them to the full light. We offer a complete assortment.

DAHLIAS

The Dahlia is the grandest Autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else has faded or is fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar until Spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shriveling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth.

GLADIOLUS.

These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out doors in the Spring—never in the Fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either single or in groups. We offer them in great variety.

TUBEROSE.

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax-like, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers. In cold latitudes obtain tubers early, plant them in boxes of earth, and keep in a warm place in the house; when warm weather, transplant to the garden.

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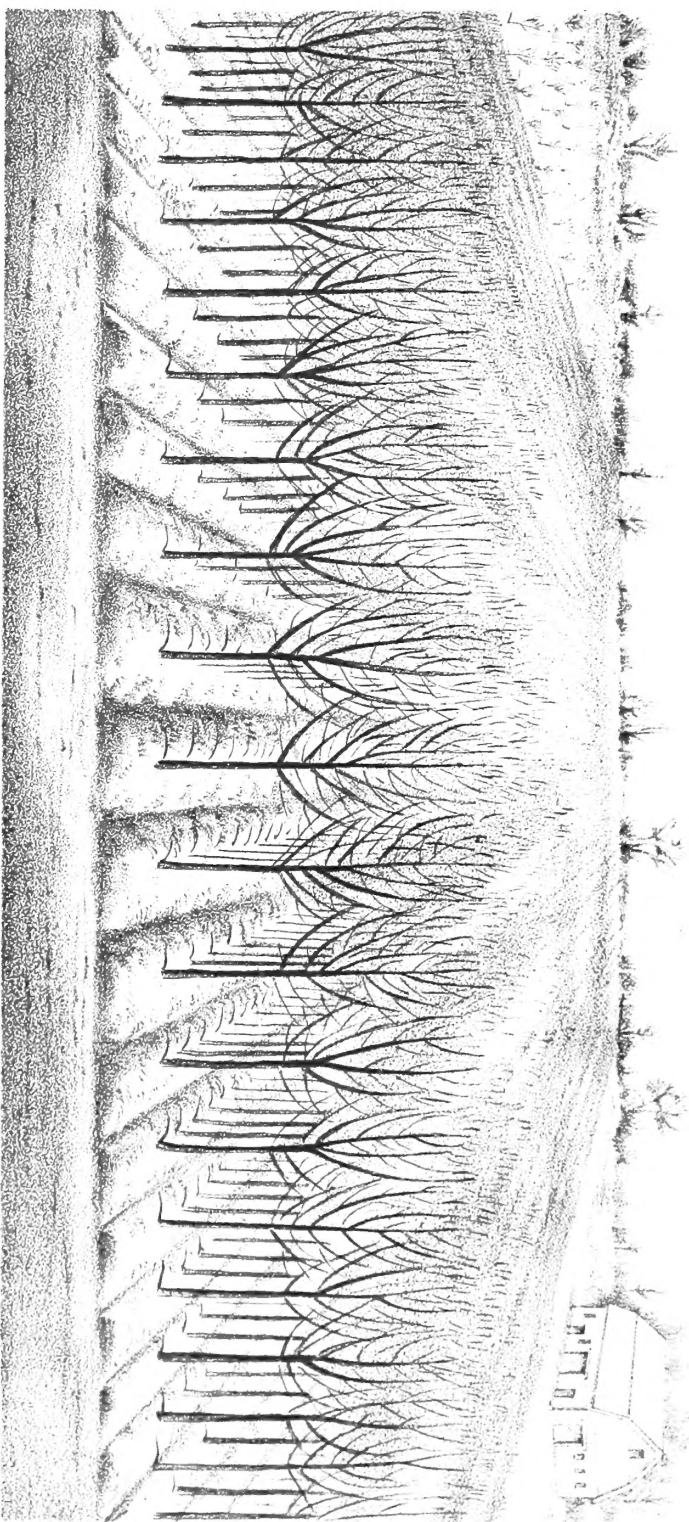
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FROM PHOTOGRAPH OF TWO YEAR PLUM TREES IN OUR ROCHESTER NURSERIES